

US hostage freed as signs grow of end to crisis

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

The big gamble How Las Vegas is aiming for a new image

Tumbling tots Out of the cradle and into the gym...

Mahdi power Sudan looks to the past for a future saviour

Ashes and acers Full reports from Wimbledon and the second Test at Lords

Portfolio

There were two winners in the Times £2,000 portfolio competition yesterday. Mrs Audrey Denny of Stockbridge, Hants and Mr Carey Rieger of Birmingham. Each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 22; how to play, information Service, back page

On Saturday, there is £22,000 to be won - the weekly prize of £20,000, and the daily £2,000.

Sharp fall in profits for Lloyd's

Lloyd's insurance market will make a sharply-reduced profit of at least £50 million for the 1982 underwriting year, Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, told the annual meeting of Lloyd's members. There will be a big underwriting loss, which will be more than covered by investment income

Liverpool denial

Liverpool's solicitor, told a Belgian parliamentary committee that his club was not responsible for the Heysel Stadium disaster because UEFA rules were not respected.

Tobacco ban call

Bans on the promotion and advertising of alcohol and tobacco, and an end to sports and arts sponsorship by tobacco companies, are called for by the British Medical Association

Job-makers

Employers should use their experience imaginatively to create jobs, says Stephen O'Brien, chief executive of Business in the Community, in an introduction to today's eight-page section of general appointments

Sudan tragedy

Hundreds of thousands of starving Sudanese peasants have abandoned their villages in search for food. The towns are overrun by beggars clutching empty bowls

Murrell report

There is no evidence that British intelligence or any other government agency was involved in the death last year of Miss Hilda Murrell, a police investigation has said

SPECIAL REPORT

Salford University: Academic entrepreneurs are at the middle stages of a five-year plan to establish a dynamic "industrial" university

Home News 2,3,5 Events 30

Overseas 5-7 Law Report 4

Arts 14,23 Parliament 4

Books 8 Sale Room 14

Business 11 Science 14

Bridge 15-24 Sport 24-27

Court 14 Theatre, etc 29

Crosswords 10,30 Weather 30

Diary 12 Wills 14

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

At an occasionally humorous, and for once orderly, press conference in a basement below his office in west Beirut yesterday morning, Mr Berri publicly released Mr Jimmy Dell Palmer, an American air conditioning engineer, who was suffering from a weak heart and high blood pressure. After describing Mr Palmer - a plump, brown-haired man in a red shirt - as "my friend", Mr Berri announced a series of initiatives that registered both hope and intransigence but which also proved Syria's new and deep influence over those who now hold the hostages.

The main points of Mr Berri's peroration, which he conducted in his familiar crippled English, were:

- 1 The release of Mr Palmer, who was taken to Beirut airport by four armed members of the Amal militia and put on board a flight to Cyprus.
- 2 The possible release today of Mr Simon Grossmayer, another passenger from the hijacked Trans World Airlines jet who has been in ill health. This would bring the number of American hostages, including the crew, to 38.
- 3 An offer to move the remaining hostages to the protection of an embassy in west Beirut - Mr Berri suggested the Swiss or French - on condition that the embassy promised not to set the



Mr Jimmy Dell Palmer listens to Mr Berri at a news conference announcing his release on health grounds.

Americans free until the last Lebanese prisoner had been freed by the Israelis. The French Government later said it would be willing to accept "custody" of the Beirut hostages, but not as part of Mr Berri's plan.

4 A further offer to move the hostages to Damascus on condition that President Assad makes an identical promise not to free them until the Israelis have permitted their Lebanese captives to return home. This offer was not regarded as a serious one. It seemed likely that the Amal leader, irritated by President Assad's pressure on Amal, merely wanted to embarrass the Syrian leader.

5 A statement by Mr Berri that two Frenchmen kidnapped by the secretive Islamic Jihad movement in West Beirut on May 22 - M Michel Seurat, a researcher, and M Jean-Paul Kauffman, a journalist - would be handed over by their captors to await their release with the American hostages.

This was the most intriguing point to emerge from Mr Berri yesterday. If these men could be transferred to Amal's custody, then so too, perhaps, could the seven Americans kidnapped by Islamic Jihad over the past 18 months, including Mr Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut. Asked if there was any news of Mr Anderson, Mr Berri said,

Continued on back page, col 6

Tokyo bomb suspect's trail leads to Manila

From David Watts, Tokyo

The trail of suspects believed to be behind the bombing of the Canadian Pacific Airlines jumbo jet at Narita Airport, Tokyo, on Sunday, now leads to Manila.

Police say that a passenger travelling under the names Mr A Singh left Narita airport for Manila on Sunday night, about four hours and 20 minutes after the bomb exploded in a luggage container which had just been unloaded from the Canadian aircraft.

The explosion killed two baggage handlers and badly injured two more.

The name Mr A Singh was found on the passenger manifest of a Northwest Orient Airlines flight to Manila.

Mr Ammand Singh is one of two men wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for an alleged plot to assassinate Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime minister, during his recent visit to the United States.

The same man is suspected of being one of the those involved in what might have been a horrifying double bombing of Air-India Boeing 747s.

Police who have found fragments of an integrated circuit device with the bodies of the two men who died at Narita airport believe the device was used as a timing mechanism.

There were also about 100 metal fragments on the bodies, suggesting that the bomb was contained in a box inside the luggage or was itself made of metal of some kind.

An officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mr Ronald Chick, last night arrived in Japan to assist Japanese police with their investigations.

●CORK: Relatives of victims of the Air-India crash who arrived yesterday in Cork face a disconcertingly long wait for identification of bodies (Colin Hughes writes).

By last night 51 friends and family of the dead passengers and crew had flown to Cork from Canada, India and London, despite official discouragement.

Computer centre to aid hunt for IRA bombs

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A computerized centre opened at Scotland Yard last night to co-ordinate the hunt for possible Provisional IRA bombs in the hotels of 12 British ports and resorts.

As police officers began setting up equipment, Telex and telephone lines on the second floor of the building, chief constables and other senior officers from nine forces were meeting near by to discuss strategy. Under the chairman, Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

With the investigation into the operations of a large IRA active service unit now nearly a week old, officers continued to question 16 people held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in Glasgow, London and Lancashire.

Early yesterday Sussex police released three women who had been held in custody.

A Scotland Yard meeting of senior officers, from both potentially threatened areas and Strathclyde, where the investigation began, was followed by a

briefing for MPs from the affected towns. On Tuesday Mr James Britton, Home Secretary, told the Commons that he hoped MPs would rally the public locally to work with the police.

Commander Simon Crawshaw, head of the anti-terrorist squad, was among officers attending the briefing, at which MPs were given an outline of what the police have released about the investigations and the present assessment of the IRA threat.

The coordinating centre will be manned by Mr Crawshaw's squad, the Special Branch and uniformed officers from Scotland Yard.

The centre will collate all the information gathered by local forces, including areas searched and suspicious characters uncovered.

Using the computer, the police can compare similarities in incidents or draw up patterns of events and intelligence. The computer also enables the storage of statements and the collection of common factors

such as cars of similar colour or make.

The centre will be part of the biggest cross-border operation ever seen in Britain. At a time when procedures for this type of exercise have recently been standardized after mistakes in the "Yorkshire Ripper" case.

The centre will also link the forces conducting searches to the intelligence gathered by Scotland Yard and Strathclyde police, who are now holding nine people, including a key suspect in the Brighton bombing known as "The Chancer".

The Scottish force is understood to have recovered many documents in a series of raids which began last weekend.

The fate of the nine held in Strathclyde, and that of five held in Lancashire and two in London, has yet to be decided by senior officers and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Yesterday the DPP's office confirmed that talks have been held with officers in London and Scotland about possible charges.

Continued on back page, col 4

Jenkin relents on council overspend

By David Walker

Social Policy Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced an unexpected relaxation of its rules on overspending by local authorities.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that in spite of the prospect of a £800 million overshoot on councils' capital spending, he did not intend to take any action. As recently as December he implied that £100 million would be the maximum permitted.

Perhaps even more surprising, Mr Jenkin said, in a parliamentary written answer, that the Government had given up trying to make exact forecasts of capital spending plans by local authorities. He said that the best guess for capital spending in 1985-86 by English local authorities was "in the range" £1,850 million to £2,750 million. Councils have previously been set a target of £1,911.

Mr Jenkin said that councils had submitted these figures "at a very early stage and there is still a considerable degree of uncertainty about the prospects. I do not wish to cause unnecessary disruption when the figures are still so uncertain, and I propose no action at present."

It now appears that even if councils overshoot their targets by hundreds of millions the Government will not attempt to claw the excess back. Mr Jenkin said that if there were an overrun, it would be met from the Treasury's contingency reserve and "would not add to the planned total of public expenditure".

These figures are likely to give extra impetus to the Government's review of the system by which it seeks to control council spending.

The Government's mixed mind about council capital spending is shown by the announcement yesterday.

Mr John Cunningham, opposition environment spokesman, said council capital investment, despite yesterday's concessions, was at its lowest level ever.

It is the first step in the legal process to make councillors who have delayed setting a rate liable for debts consequently incurred by their councils.

In Liverpool 49 councillors who refused to set a rate until two weeks ago are expected to be told the bill has reached £100,000. The losses are mounting, because they agreed a rate rise of 9 per cent which will not cover spending.

Lambeth has still to set a rate.

Kinnoch's warning, page 2

Lawson pledges income tax cut

By Anthony Berins

Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday promised to cut income tax in the run-up to the next election.

In recent Budgets the Government has concentrated its tax-cutting on lifting thresholds to give the greatest benefit to the low-paid. But in a speech to the Carlton Club in London yesterday he appeared to suggest that for the remainder of the Parliament he would turn to cutting the actual rates at which it is levied.

He said: "Income tax is still too high. The economy is growing fast. It is right that taxpayers should benefit by being allowed to keep more of what they earn. And it is good for jobs, too."

"We made a pledge to the British people to reduce the burden of income tax. We must not, and will not, go back on that pledge."

But Mr Lawson's speech coincided with a tough warning from his Cabinet colleague, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons.

He told a meeting of Midlands industrialists that the Conservatives were already caught up in the next election campaign and they were vulnerable to a potent threat from "a powerful opposition" which was peddling a grotesque and absurd lie, the same kind of lie which had trimmed Tory fortunes to near defeat in 1951.

He said: "The Government is depicted as having no genuine interest in schools or health; as being passive over unemployment; as unaware of the cancer of urban decay, and as having enthusiasm only for direct personal tax cuts which will aid the better off."

Labour sources were quick to point out the apparent conflict between the two ministers, who are known to take different views on long-term government spending and economic strategy. But the Prime Minister last night managed to encompass both views in a lesson the Abbey service for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

Reading from Corinthians 11, chapter nine, he said: "He hath given to the poor; his righteousness remaineth for ever. Now he that ministereth seed to the sower both minister bread for your food, and

Continued on back page, col 2

Football fans face £400 fine on drink

By Philip Webster

Political Reporter

Supporters found in possession of alcohol in football grounds are expected to face fines of up to £400 under a Bill to be published today and in force by the start of the next season in August.

People carrying alcohol on coaches of trains on their way to grounds will incur similar penalties, as will any operators or drivers who allow intoxicating liquor to be carried on coaches and trains.

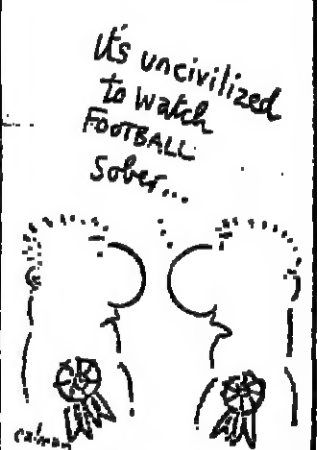
The fines are to be included in the Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Bill, which was formally presented to the Commons yesterday. The detailed provisions will be disclosed today and will follow broadly those in Scottish legislation.

People attending a football match drunk will face a penalty of up to £100.

The Scottish legislation provides for fines of a maximum of £400 of 60 days' imprisonment, for people found with alcohol at grounds or on buses.

The Bill, the first step in the Government's efforts to combat hooliganism in the wake of the riots at Luton and Brussels, is expected to allow alcohol to be consumed in boardrooms at football clubs, provided that those rooms do not have a view of the pitch. The provision is included in response to pressure from the football authorities.

The Bill, which applies to England and Wales, is expected to apply only to football grounds although powers will be taken to extend its provisions to other sporting events, as in Scotland, where rugby grounds are covered.



Transkei hit by bombs

Explosions in Umtata, capital of South Africa's nominally independent Transkei tribal "homeland", yesterday wrecked a fuel depot, power station and water pipeline (Michael Hornsby writes).

No casualties were reported. Police said the blasts were caused by limpet mines of the

Kind used by the banned African National Congress.

At the same time, eight blacks were killed and seven injured in a series of grenade blasts in townships near Johannesburg. Police said they blew themselves up while planning attacks on the houses of black policemen.

Page 6

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Gambler must pay £241,500 for false bid

A professional gambler was ordered to pay £241,500 damages in the High Court yesterday over his false bid for a racehorse.

James Flood who denied making a 430,000 guinea bid for the racehorse Solafash was branded a liar by Justice Ffrench, giving a reserve judgement after a 12-day hearing. The judge cleared Britain's largest bloodstock auctioneers Tattersalls of negligence over the handling of the sale at their Newmarket headquarters in September 1983.

He dismissed a claim by the original owners of the colt, the Liechtenstein-based company Alchemy International, for the 230,000 guineas they claim they lost because of Tattersalls' negligence.

James Flood, branded a liar by judge.

He said through no fault of Tattersalls, who denied negligence, the auctioneers had been caught up in the "dishonest machinations" of Mr Flood and it was now up to Alchemy to seek to recover the damages from him.

Preferring to accept the "honest, straightforward and convincing" evidence of the Tattersalls' staff the judge said he found Mr Flood to be guilty of having made a fraudulent bid "with no intention of honouring it" and he should have to pay Alchemy the money they claim they lost with interest.

He said that Mr Flood of Dromore Court, Malrose Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, had described himself in evidence as "the world's greatest card player".

He was a man who described himself as "flamboyant", the judge said, "but I think bombastic is a better description".

The judge said, accepting

MPs say critics of immigration service fail to show evidence

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

Criticism of the way Britain's immigration service works were dismissed yesterday as unconvincing and lacking evidence by a Commons select committee.

The committee accepted that much of the evidence was not of a kind on which firm conclusions could be based, but said even the "exhaustive report" of the Commission for Racial Equality used much anecdotal evidence.

In a direct reference to one of the Home Office's most persistent critics, the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, the committee says it is reprehensible for "ill-founded generalizations and unsubstantiated anecdotes (sometimes several years old) to be used to build up and strengthen a general atmosphere of mistrust of those implementing immigration controls."

The report of the select committee on race relations and immigration on the work of the Home Office Immigration and Nationality Department (IND) said it had found "plentiful evidence of improved organization and of the department responding constructively to well-founded criticism."

It does not, however, accept as well-founded the criticisms of immigration controls at Britain's ports of entry, which were expressed in the CRE's report. In 1983 0.12 per cent of

passengers subject to control were refused leave to enter, and just over 2 per cent of those from the Indian sub-continent were referred to secondary examination areas for questioning.

The report says: "It cannot reasonably be asserted that IND's control at ports of entry is unduly rigorous or harsh for nationals of any country."

That judgement was strongly rejected yesterday by the CRE, which said that its own report had been based on interviews, observation and examination of case files and had been submitted for accuracy checks to the Home Office before publication.

The committee's report said the concept of "pressure to emigrate" under which the Home Office argues that people from poor countries are more likely to want to come to Britain, is central to immigration control and to accusations that it is implemented in a racist manner.

The committee said that much public opinion would continue to regard immigration control as biased against non-whites unless the Home Office could produce further justification.

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We are level with Labour, Alliance claims

By George Hill
Political Staff

The Liberal/SDP Alliance yesterday produced canvassing returns to back its claim that it was neck and neck with Labour for first place in the Brecon and Radnor by-election.

But the rising number of apparently undecided voters showed that the contest could still go any way on polling day in a week's time.

Supporters of the Liberal candidate, Mr Richard Livsey, found that he and his Labour opponent, Mr Richard Willey, had the backing of 35 and 34 per cent of voters respectively. The Conservative who is defending the seat, Mr Christopher Butler, was said to be lagging with 28 per cent.

Other candidates attracted only 3 per cent of support, but "undecided" voters had risen to 31 per cent.

"There are now strong indications that the Tory vote in Brecon and Radnor is crumbling, as the Conservatives themselves are already acknowledging," Mr Geraint Howells, Liberal MP for Ceredigion and

The Government last night announced a reprieve for a military training camp near Crickhowell, in the Welsh by-election constituency of Brecon and Radnor (Philip Webster and Richard Corbett write).

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, told MPs he was reversing a decision to close Cwrt-y-Golden barracks, enabling "less satisfactory" facilities in the neighbouring constituency of Merthyr to be given up.

The announcement was received with less than amazement. The future of the camp had become an important issue in the campaign for the July 4 poll.

Opposition parties had predicted a "Miracle reprieve". Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said: "It is unfortunate that we cannot have a by-election everywhere to bring about these changes of heart on the part of the Government."

Pembroke North and the Alliance campaign manager, said yesterday.

But the other parties said the figures represented the customary optimism of party canvassing returns. The Labour candidates said their party's returns would be made public tomorrow, earlier Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, is due to visit the constituency.

The Alliance figures differ sharply both from the MORI Poll published in *The Mirror* on June 17, and from voting figures at the last election. MORI put Labour in the lead with 39 per cent against 31 per cent for the Conservatives, with 28 per cent for the Alliance and 22 per cent undecided.

Mr John Cunningham, Labour spokesman on the environment, accused the Alliance in Brecon yesterday of helping the Government.

He said: "With Alliance support, Tories have been re-elected to the chairmanship of the biggest and most important association of councils in the country, the Association of County Councils, and to several County Councils, and to several important ACC committee chairmanships, since the Conservatives lost overall control of the ACC in May."

General election 1983: Hooson, T. E. (C) 18,255; Morris, D. (Lab) 9,226; Meredith, M. S. (PLC) 640; Booth, R. (Ind) 278. C. map 8,784.

Geoffrey Smith, page 4



Kinnock wants no town hall martyrs

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, warned defiant council leaders from Liverpool and Lambeth yesterday that they should not push their revolt over rates to the point of being overruled and disqualified from public office.

Mr Kinnock told Mr Hatton during a lengthy meeting: "Gestures are fine, but gestures don't bring housing repairs or meals on wheels. If action by Labour councillors means more power to the Tories because our people are being put out of office, no one gains but the Tories."

He said later that the executive wanted councillors to stay in office to act as a shield for the community. "Better a dent in the shield than no shield at all."

Labour's executive also approved a headquarters management shake-up under Mr Larry Whitty, the new general secretary.

Heads seek new law on religion

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

A proposal from Britain's head teachers yesterday that school governors should decide whether or not to have an "act of worship" may herald the end of religious assemblies in schools.

The National Association of Head Teachers recommends in a booklet on the subject published yesterday that the law should be changed so that school assemblies do not have to be held every day.

School governors, in consultation with the head, should be able to determine the nature and frequency of acts of worship, the association's working party said.

Mr John Swallow, former president of the association and head of Ongar Comprehensive School, said at the launch yesterday that the present law was "a straitjacket".

Religious Education in Schools (NAHT, Holly House, 6 Paddock Hall Road, Haywards Heath, West Surrey, E11).

Lithgow hearing concluded

From Julian Harland

The claimants for compensation in the Lithgow case before the European Court of Human Rights said yesterday that the Government has shown to this week's public hearings in Strasbourg that it was still unwilling to give British citizens equal justice before the law.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, speaking on behalf of all the applicants, said that there had "not been British fair play", although the Government had given the court the impression of a democratic process ensuring fair play.

Beneath the surface of the government's case remained "the hard claim for State power", that it was primarily for the Government, with its safe majority, to decide where State power ended and the right of British citizens to fair compensation began.

He said that the previous Labour Government's unjust conduct towards former shareholders in aircraft and shipbuilding businesses nationalized in 1977 was compounded by the present Government, whose members were elected in 1979 fully empowered to rectify their predecessors' wrongs.

Eleven former shareholders, claiming over a hundred million pounds in increased compensation that the Government violated the Human Rights Convention by paying grossly inadequate compensation.

The three-day hearing concluded yesterday.

The court's decision, the first in relation to a nationalization statute, is unlikely to be known before December.

Mr Lester argued that the Government's defence of the method of compensation, laid down in the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act, 1977, misconceived the applicants' complaint that the Act applied had yielded unreasonably low compensation.

Consequences, not abstract principles, were what mattered.

Anger over port levies on Ethiopian famine relief

By Patricia Clough

Britain and the United States are putting pressure on Ethiopia through the United Nations to reduce entry charges for famine relief which are earning the Ethiopian Government millions of pounds of hard currency.

Relief officials in Addis Ababa have given estimates ranging from £11,500,000 to £21,500,000 as the sum authorities are earning from port levies on food shipments to the starving.

Shipments which enter Ethiopia through the Government's Relief and Rehabilitation commission are charged \$3.81

per metric ton, which comes on top of unloading, wharfage and other handling charges. But organizations which prefer to supervise and distribute their own shipments have to pay \$12.60, which American aid officials say are among the highest in Africa.

Although the American Government's Agency for International Development and the UN World Food Programme are disputing the levies, Oxfam and Save the Children Fund feel they are necessary.

Sedan beggar packs, page 7

The Tattersalls case Flood may appeal against damages over 'bogus bid'

By Richard Dowden and Tim Jones

Mr James Flood, branded by a High Court judge yesterday as a cheat and a liar, said last night at his luxury apartment in the most select part of Belfast: "I am taking legal advice and depending on the opinion of my counsel I shall probably appeal in the High Court. Many of the things said in court were just not true."

Mr Flood, who got out of his sick bed to make his comments, added: "Everyone has made me a whipping boy for something I didn't do. The evidence exists on the video tapes to show quite clearly I didn't do it."

In court he said I was trying to conspire to defraud Arabes, which is totally untrue, and naturally I was indignant. That and many other lies made during the hearing may have caused me to react in such a way as to give people the wrong impression about me.

"I don't wish to say any more as the matter is now with my legal advisers. It is probable that next week I shall have other things to say about the matter."

Mr Justice Hirst yesterday ruled that Mr Flood should pay the 230,000 guineas difference for the horse as he was the final bidder in the Tattersalls High Flyer auction in September 1983. Mr Flood denied making the bid.

The horse was resubmitted for sale two days later but only fetched 200,000 guineas, a drop of 230,000 guineas from the price for which it was knocked down on the first day of the sale.

Flood, who once boasted that he filled his fingernails during a game of poker so that he could mark the cards, was arrested at Heathrow Airport last year on allegations of criminal fraud.

Now aged 33, Mr Flood began as a bookmaker in Ireland. In 1983 he sold his house, its contents, his Rolls Royce with a personalized number plate and another car and took his wife and family to Marbella where they rented a house for a year.

He said in court he did not have the money to buy the horse but could have raised it in 20 minutes.

Auctioneers relieved by the verdict

There will be considerable relief among those involved in bloodstock sales over the High Court verdict which yesterday cleared Tattersalls, the auctioneers, of negligence in the sale of the Riverman colt, Sulafah.

One of the points at issue in the case was whether it was the responsibility of the auctioneers to ensure they had a genuine and financially sound bidder. Yesterday's finding appears to put the onus firmly on the bidder, and to leave auctioneers free to accept bids from anyone they consider acting in good faith.

Had the verdict gone the other way, the auctioneering firms might have felt it necessary to have a register of authorized bidders who would have to deposit credit guarantees before the sales, with no one outside allowed to bid. This would undoubtedly have had an inhibiting effect on sales overall, particularly at smaller auctions.

Tattersalls will also be relieved to be exonerated of a negligence in the way in which the colt was re-offered after the first "sale" came unstuck.

While some may criticize some aspects of how they dealt with the matter, Tattersalls was clearly in an awkward situation. The market depends on confidence and whenever a horse is re-submitted, there are those who may be suspicious, perhaps quite mistakenly, that there is something physically wrong with the horse or that the bidding may have been manipulated.

Despite what was said by some experts at the trial, it is very difficult in these circumstances to operate a fair market for such a horse and a lower price is nearly always ensued. Unfortunately, the auctioneer is the one who suffers.

The final irony of this case is that Sulafah, a group winner, may now be worth more than the 430,000 guineas for which he was originally knocked down to Mr James Flood. But instead of having an appreciating asset, Mr Flood has no horse and a 230,000 guineas bill.



Sulafah, the colt in the Tattersalls case.

How lot 116 provoked a Tattersalls storm

By Richard Dowden

It was late in the afternoon of September 27 1983 when lot 116, a bay yearling colt, came under the hammer.

Captain Kenneth Watt, Tattersalls' most experienced auctioneer with 40 years at the rostrum, had just taken over for the final session of the first day of the Newmarket Highflyer sale.

Tattersalls has been described as the combined Sotheby's and Christies of the bloodstock market. Founded in 1776, it has a worldwide reputation and the cream of the yearlings come up at the Highflyer sale.

Sulafah, as the horse was later called, was not a remarkable horse. He was sired by Riverman, an Arc de Triomphe winner, and had been bought in America by a Liechtenstein-based stud farm's company called Alchemie International for 62,000 guineas the previous year. It had placed him with a Yorkshire stud farm run by Henry and David Cecil and put a reserve price of 150,000 guineas on him.

He was led round the ring in front of the crowd of 1,000 and the bidding started. After

300,000 guineas only two bidders were left. One was Mr Omar Assi, who acts for Sheikh Maktoum al Maktoum, a member of the Dubai royal family. The other was Mr James Flood, a professional gambler and bookmaker from Belfast.

Bidding was going up in tens of thousands of guineas and when it reached 30,000 Captain Watt brought down the hammer.

He then moved on to lot 117, named Hello Gorgeous, which went for 1.5 million guineas, one of three yearlings which broke the European price record that day. After that Captain Watt was told of a problem.

Captain Watt did not know Mr Flood's name at that stage, but he told him he had made a contract and expected him to pay. He did not ask Mr Flood for his name and address but told him to come back to the rostrum in 10 minutes. Mr Flood did not return.

He said that he had stopped bidding at 410,000. He said in court that he thought he had left his name and address and anyway "everyone knew him" there.

The NUM after the strike: 1 Challenge to area autonomy

The controversial rule changes to be debated at next week's conference of the National Union of Mineworkers have as their central theme the leadership's desire to prevent future outbreaks of the kind of dissidence which split the union during the 12-month strike.

Delegates to the Sheffield conference will give their verdict on the rules, which incorporate large sections of the existing rule book but would also, if approved, concentrate greater power in the hands of the union's national officials and national executive committee.

The proposed changes are needed, the leadership argues, to bring the rule book up to date, to take account of High Court decisions during last year's strike and to compensate for the impact of the Government's employment legislation.

Two new rules attracting most attention are those which would allow Mr Arthur Scargill to occupy the president's chair until he retires early next century, and permit the leadership to recruit into membership groups of supporters and sympathizers such as the women's support groups which flourished during the dispute.

But there are other changes reducing the traditional autonomy of the union's 22 constituent areas which opponents believe are more damaging.

Counsel's advice, sought by the Nottinghamshire area, states: "They would reduce the union's autonomy to something less than the 'mingful

The National Union of Mineworkers is in conference next week for the first time since the end of the 12-month strike. The conference in Sheffield will hold an inquest into the dispute, the union's chaotic finances and leadership's proposals for rewriting the rule book. In the first of three sessions, DAVID FELTON, Labour Correspondent, examines the issues facing the delegates.

local autonomy would become an illusion."

The option and Nottinghamshire's views on the changes have been widely circulated within the union and are hotly contested by Mr Peter Heathfield, NUM general secretary, who is a counter-letter sent to the areas said: "Press smear charges are fundamental and far-reaching are totally and dangerously untrue."

Conflict between parents puts children at risk, NSPCC research shows

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A boy aged four was so disturbed by the conflicts between his parents that he attacked other children, strangled a cat, poisoned goldfish and smashed furniture and windows.

The case was cited yesterday by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at a press conference to report on the progress of research into child abuse.

The boy had witnessed fights between his parents, had seen his father leave home 18 times and was moved nine times in nine months among the homes of his relatives.

The society said that children in families where there was marital violence risked serious physical injury and many of them suffered emotional damage.

Such conflicts were the most likely stress factor leading to child abuse, according to the research. Marital discord was behind 37 per cent of child abuse cases recorded by the NSPCC during six years to 1983.

"All too often the children are the ones who get hurt most," Dr Alan Gilmore, director of the society, said. "They are the innocent ones, caught in the middle and used as pawns in their parents' disputes."

Some cases would inevitably lead to court, which could compound the problems for the child, and the present legal process was a minefield, he said.

"A simple one-court system to deal with child care and family matters is needed. We are awaiting the Government's views on a family court system and we are calling for early legislation."

The NSPCC centre at Basildon, Essex, has been counselling parents in conflict to help them to overcome marriage problems.

The parents of the boy aged four were counselled for two

years and were now showing him "genuine affection". He has responded well and was making good progress at a special school, the society said.

In another case, a girl aged six was used as a "message service" after daily disputes between her parents. She developed a stammer, began wetting the bed and biting her nails.

Three brothers aged six, five and three, reacted to their parents' marriage break-up by becoming violent, were dirty, badly fed and suffered regularly from stomach troubles.

The parents divorced and the boys had been reunited with their father, after he remarried and proved himself capable of caring for them.

"Ability to cope with being a parent is central to preventing child abuse and dealing with marital stress," Dr Gilmore said. Preparation for parenthood would become a feature of the society's educational work.

Need for community radio, survey shows

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

London has a large and unmet demand for community radio stations, according to a survey conducted by the Greater London Council.

The results in favour of a third tier of radio broadcasting came two weeks before the Home Secretary is expected to announce the licensing of up to 20 experimental community stations.

Dr Michael Tracey, head of the Broadcasting Research Unit, which carried out the project on behalf of the GLC, said: "There is clearly a demand for a new development in radio. The evidence for that is overwhelming."

Dr Justin Lewis, the GLC's broadcasting policy analyst, said that the introduction of commercial radio was a broadcasting innovation which in some ways surpassed that of Channel 4.

The research showed that people did not use the present radio services as a source of local information. Their prime source was free newspapers, and notices in newspapers' windows provided more information than local radio.

LONDON RADIO SURVEY	
HOW PEOPLE GAIN INFORMATION ABOUT AREA	
Local free newspaper	32
Local bought newspaper	27
Friends	22
Neighbours	20
Talking to shoppers	14
People at work	13
Husband/wife	7
Other relatives	5
Shop window notices	4
Children	3
TV local news	3
Radio local news	3
Other	3
Don't know	2

Source: Broadcasting Research Unit.

Hippies can stay on MoD land

An attempt by the Ministry of Defence to evict 1,000 hippies camped on its land near the White Horse ancient monument at Westbury, Wiltshire, failed in the High Court in London yesterday because of a flaw in the ministry's application for a possession order.

But hippies camped on land around the monument, owned by English Heritage, have to leave immediately, Mr Justice Hutchison ruled.

The ministry's error, the judge said, was in not listing as defendants six hippies whose names were known to it. "I refuse to make the order with regret," he said.

After the hearing, one of the hippie leaders said they would probably move on on Monday anyway.

£12,000 paid for bottle of Lafite

A bottle of vintage Claret, the legendary 1811 Comet Lafite, was sold for £12,000, the equivalent of £2,000 a glass or £500 a slurp, at a wine auction in London yesterday (our wine correspondent writes).

The price was a record for a London wine auction. The bottle, which had a guarantee of authenticity from Château Lafite, was bought by Mr Dominique Molins, from Arques, near Lausanne, Switzerland.

The auction, held at the Café Royal, was the first by International Wine Auctions.

Fire caused motorway crash

A 37-vehicle crash on the M1, in which a car passenger died, might have been prevented if a lorry driver had had a fire extinguisher, an inquest at Northampton was told yesterday. An accident verdict was recorded on Elaine Kenny, aged 19, a factory worker from Rugby.

Mr Melvin Harrold said he could not put out a fire under his dashboard. When he returned from telephoning emergency services smoke was blowing across the road and vehicles collided.

Couple's 3 years of silence

After a three-and-a-half-year period with hardly a word passing between them Mrs Brenda Steer, aged 62, of Adelphi Crescent, Hayes, west London, was granted a decree nisi against her husband, George, aged 59, a former policeman.

Mr Justice Hollis in the High Court family division was told that Mr Steer was a strict disciplinarian who sulked when his wife sided with their three children. They married in 1950.

Heart failed

Keith Castle, Britain's longest surviving heart transplant patient, died of heart failure, but his body did not reject the transplanted organ, a post-mortem examination disclosed yesterday.

Graduates' job prospects improve

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Employment prospects for graduates are even better than expected at the beginning of the year and demand for graduates is markedly higher than last year.

The three graduate employment agencies say that about 20 per cent of the jobs on offer to graduates this year are still unfilled, with the highest proportion of those in industry and the lowest in the oil industry and in accountancy.

A clear sign of the high demand for graduates is the increased interest shown by employers in the summer recruitment fairs, organized at 11 universities and polytech-

nics, according to the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

Full details of what happened to graduates last summer are not yet published but the clear indications are that 4 to 5 per cent more went straight into work than the previous year. Of these, there was an increase in those going into manufacturing industry and a fall in those going into the public sector. The percentage of graduates not finding work by December was lower.



Mr Bob Stewart, a salesman, who gave evidence, wheeling the robot away.

Robot wine waiter sent home

The second-hand robot wine waiter that ran amok in a Leith restaurant was returned to its maker from the Court of Session in Edinburgh yesterday (Ronald Faux writes).

The action by the suppliers, Projects Barlow, of London, which sued FGH Systems, of Edinburgh, for the £4,887 cost of the robot, was settled out of court for an undisclosed sum.

"I regret I have been denied the opportunity of being further instructed in sound robotic practice," the judge said. "From what I have seen I am glad the parties have reached agreement in a dispute which was in danger itself of getting out of control."

The robot stood in court wearing a black hat and bow tie. It looked in a sorry state, incapable of speech or movement. It was taken from the court on a trolley, its internal wiring detached from its body.

Intelligence cleared in Murrell inquiry

By Craig Seton

A police investigation has concluded that there is "not one shred of evidence" that British Intelligence or any other government agency was involved in what it admits was the bizarre death of Miss Hilda Murrell, aged 78.

Miss Murrell, a well known rose-grower and anti-nuclear campaigner, was found stabbed and dead from hypothermia in a corpse three days after a break-in at her home.

Mr Peter Smith, assistant chief constable of Northumbria, was called in by West Mercia police to investigate their handling of the case. He said yesterday that after a 10-week inquiry, which included interviews with the "highest echelons of British security and naval security", he was convinced that her death in March last year came after a burglary that went wrong.

It had been suggested that the intruders were searching for documents concerning the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, which may have been deposited at her home by her nephew, Commander Rob Green, who held a position in naval intelligence during the Falklands war.

Mr Smith criticized West Mercia police for three failures - their failure to find Miss Murrell's body until three days after her death; their failure to follow up aspects of the alleged connection between her death and the activities of Mr Pechman; and, third, police failures in dealing with press speculation.

Three members of the regional crime squad involved in the Murrell case are still suspended and awaiting disciplinary action.

Mr Tam Dalvell, MP for Linlithgow, who first raised the case in the Commons said last night that he still believed the source that had told him that British Intelligence was involved.

Bradford head must wait for decision

By Peter Davenport

Mr Ray Honeyford, the Bradford headteacher suspended from his post during a bitter dispute over multicultural education, will have to wait some weeks before knowing if he is to be reinstated.

The next step is a decision, to be taken by Mr Norman Roper, assistant director of education for Bradford, on whether to accept the recommendation of the school governors that Mr Honeyford, aged 51, should be reinstated. Their recommendation, announced on Tuesday, came after a four-day private inquiry.

Bradford education department said yesterday that under agreed disciplinary procedures Mr Honeyford had seven days in which to request a personal meeting with Mr Roper or to make a written submission in support of his case for reinstatement. "The matter did not end with the governors' meeting and it could go on for some weeks yet", he said.

If Mr Roper's decision goes against him, Mr Honeyford can take his case before a committee of city councillors previously unconnected with his case. Their ruling would be final, the education department said, unless Mr Honeyford chose to take his case before some outside agency, such as an industrial tribunal.

Arts post for ex-journalist

Mr Anthony Everitt, aged 45, a former journalist and present director of East Midlands Arts Association, is to be the next deputy secretary-general of the Arts Council.

His appointment was confirmed yesterday and will begin on July 27. Mr Everitt, a former arts and features editor of *The Birmingham Post*, will succeed Mr Richard Pulford.

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Bokara	4'x6'	£350	£185
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Old Iranian	5'x7'	£710	£380
Iranian Balouche	3 1/2'x5 1/2'	£750	£350
Kashmir Silk	4'x6'	£1,650	£850
Silk Qum	3'x5'	£2,800	£1,550
Silk Qum	5'x7'	£3,800	£1,850
Isfahan (Silk & Wool)	3'x5'	£2,900	£1,550
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Government still seeks release of Nelson Mandela

SOUTH AFRICA

The Government would continue to press for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela from imprisonment in South Africa. Mr Malcolm Rifkin, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions.

Mr Mandela's release might help, he added, towards the peaceful solution of the problems of South Africa and might help persuade the ANC (African National Congress) to renounce the role of violence as a means of achieving its ends.

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, had raised the matter herself with Mr P W Botha when he was in the United Kingdom last year. Mr Rifkin told Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke-on-Trent Central, Lab) who raised the subject and asked the Government to consider a joint initiative with the United Kingdom and Commonwealth heads of state to put pressure on the South African Government.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant, C): Has not the South African Government made clear it is prepared to release Nelson Mandela on condition he renounce terrorism and violence?

Is there now to be a discussion between those legitimately committed to pursuing terrorism and violence, as long as it is against South Africa, which is one of the 13 founder members of the United Nations and a Government which has not been overthrown by force since the First World War?

Mr Rifkin: During the many years Nelson Mandela has been in prison, bearing in mind he was not convicted of any personal act of violence and that it is somewhat unusual, to say the least, to impose conditions on the release of persons from prison in South Africa or any country, I do not believe statements should be required from Nelson Mandela before he should be released.

Mr David Wainick (Walsall North, Lab): It is unfortunate that these Conservative backbenchers who are more concerned to see Nelson Mandela from prison of Rudolf Hess than Nelson Mandela who all his life fought against the principles for which Hess was convicted at Nuremberg.

What we require from this Government is not words but continued pressure on South Africa together with the United States that Nelson Mandela after 20 years in prison should be released without any conditions and live as a free man.

Mr Rifkin: On the latter, I have already indicated the Government

shares that view. On the former comparison that he sought to draw, that is a most unworthy comment which is both irrelevant to the question under consideration and also rather typical of him.

Mr Malcolm Thomson (Crosby, C): Did he have the opportunity of reading the leading article in *The Times* on Monday and agree with its assertions that terrorism can never be given a political legitimacy no matter where it occurs and that terrorism against civilian targets must never, ever be justified?

It is the refusal of Mr Mandela to renounce such acts of violence which means his continuation in imprisonment.

Mr Rifkin: While I entirely agree that it would be inappropriate for the Government to have formal contact with an organization that is committed to acts of violence of the kind described, I believe so far as Mr Mandela is concerned that the very lengthy period he has already spent in prison does not require any further conditions to be imposed before he is released.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: Why does not the Government, for example, leaders of the ANC who



Winnick: There should be no conditions

are denied any political role in their own country?

It is impudent and unrealistic for Mr Botha to impose that pre-condition of disavowal of violence when South Africa constantly carries out acts of violence against the black majority. With the Government press South Africa to allow Mrs Winnie Mandela to leave her own country to attend a women's conference in Nairobi?

Mr Rifkin: I am sure we hope Mrs Mandela will be able to leave South Africa if she wishes and hope the South African Government will react in a responsible and constructive way to any request of that kind.

Government will not support Namibian administration

NAMIBIA

The British Government regarded the establishment of an interim administration in Namibia by South Africa as null and void. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions.

Labour MPs criticized those Conservative MPs who had attended the inauguration ceremony in Namibia as guests on June 17 but which was boycotted by foreign governments. During the speech, Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) who led the Conservative contingent there, urged the Foreign Secretary to support the interim government.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) asked: Is the Foreign Secretary concerned that the British Government's present position on Namibia is causing Britain to become isolated from the Commonwealth and much of the international community?

Will he make clear at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Security Council that Britain will not automatically oppose the imposition of sanctions on South Africa? Will he also make clear that those Conservative MPs

who saw fit to attend the inauguration of the puppet government were not there with the support of the British Government or its silent blessing?

Sir Geoffrey: I am sure that some of my colleagues who attended were not there with the support of the British Government or its silent blessing. They can speak for themselves. I have already answered on our attitude.

We do not believe and advance in the direction with which the whole House agrees - the implementation of a security council resolution 435 would most effectively be secured by economic sanctions. It is important to maintain pressure in the most effective way we possibly can.

Mr Winterton: Would he explain why the British Government is not prepared to support an interim government of national unity comprising representatives of all the major political parties in Namibia which are united in their determination to remove all the vestiges of apartheid?

Why is the Government not prepared to give them support as this in no way undermines the determination of that interim government ultimately to have

elections in that country under international supervision?

Sir Geoffrey: I am sure that the interim administration has no standing under the plan endorsed by the United Nations in resolutions 435, the plan which is accepted by the South African Government.

We have made our view on that entirely clear. Previous internal arrangements in Namibia have not proved of lasting significance.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: It is comical to see the number of times the South African ambassador is called in for a ticking-off by the mauling by the Foreign Secretary.

Is it not the Foreign Office's view that the visit of those Conservative backbenchers to the inauguration of the new interim government was very unhelpful and should be condemned?

Mr Winterton: Certainly not. Sir Geoffrey: We have made our view quite clear that the establishment of that interim administration is null and void. It is necessary for us to make our position clear to the South African ambassador, as we have done.

British officials in EEC posts refused vote

ELECTION LAW

The Commons, late on Tuesday night, rejected by 327 votes to 13 - Government majority, 314, an amendment moved by the Lord of the Representation of the People Bill which would have allowed British EEC officials abroad the vote in general elections.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, moving rejection of the amendment, said he did not think it right to perpetuate a distinction between officials and others, such as those working abroad for the Council of Europe, or private companies.

The Government honoured the historic privilege of the armed services abroad and the diplomatic corps.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, supported the Government, but the Alliance parties voted for the Lords amendment.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on child benefits and on housing benefits. Lords (3): Social Security Bill, committee, second day. Sexual Offences Bill, report.

Fungicide on lemons in gin and tonic

PESTICIDES

Any health risk to MPs' gin and tonics from a fungicide sprayed on lemons for harvest was discounted by Mrs Peggy Fessler, Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during a lighter moment in the Commons report of the Food and Environment Protection Bill.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, Lab) said the safety limit for the fungicide mixture was 10 parts per million but lemons sold in London shops regularly had 200 parts per million of that fungicide on them.

The lemons were scrubbed and dipped in a post-harvest fungicide to make them more appealing.

Mr Brynner John, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said he welcomed the Government amendment.

They were a move towards a more realistic assessment of the risks to health from pesticides.

Mr Fessler, though saying that on occasions residue levels had reached 180ppm did not think this was greater danger lurking in a G and T.

Members who consume large quantities of the mixture (he said) would be at much greater risk of cancer of the liver.

The House had been discussing a Government amendment designed to give high priority to the right of the public to information about pesticides.

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Mr Richard Body (Holland with Boston, C) said the summaries on pesticides which would be available to the public under the measure would not be enough without giving details of the methods used to test in America it was found that tests on rats and mice did not reveal all the dangers.

There are a number of pesticides (he added) that have been drawn into question and prohibited in the United States but are going to be sold in the UK. These summaries are going to be useless to the general public, farmers or environmentalists unless there is some understanding of the methodology and what has led up to the data.

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should be made available in Britain.

Mr David Cameron (Stroud, Wiltshire, Lab) said disclosure would increase public confidence and prevent duplication in research. Public anxiety only increased where the public was denied the facts.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, Lab) said research by people at London University showed that the safety limit for a fungicide sprayed on lemons after harvesting was 10 parts per million, but lemons sold in London shops regularly had 200 parts per million of that fungicide on them.

The lemons were scrubbed and dipped in a post-harvest fungicide to make them more appealing.

Mr Brynner John, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said he welcomed the Government amendment.

They were a move towards a more realistic assessment of the risks to health from pesticides.

Mr Fessler, though saying that on occasions residue levels had reached 180ppm did not think this was greater danger lurking in a G and T.

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'Peace in our time' not wishful thinking if policy continues

DEFENCE

The Government was in the business not of retrenchment and withdrawal but of improvement and enhancement. Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said opening a House of Lords debate on the defence estimates.

We are not retreating (he said) from our adherence to the principle of deterrence which has kept this country and our allies in peace and freedom for 40 years.

They did not believe that Nato's strategy of forward defence and flexible response had outlived its usefulness and would maintain and strengthen their contribution to Nato's military posture.

The Government was not conducting a defence review by stealth or embarking upon one.

It would have been foolish for the United States not to undertake its own programme of research into ballistic missile defence.

The Government supported President Reagan's strategic defence initiative and was in detailed discussion with the US Administration about British participation in research in such areas as strategic defence.

'Peace in our time' is perhaps an unwise slogan for a British politician to use, (he said). If based on wishful thinking it is not just unwise but downright dangerous. We have learnt the lessons of the 1930s.

We must not be complacent, but we can take comfort from the success of the policies that, hitherto, have been followed by all governments and generally supported by all parties since 1945. So long as we sustain these policies, peace in our time will not again become an exercise in wishful thinking.

Lord Boston of Faversham (Lab) for the Opposition said there was a growing strain on the defence budget just as the time when there was a need to renew conventional weapons build-up and when peak expenditure on Trident started.

The Government estimate expenditure on Trident at 3 per cent of the defence budget and 6 per cent of the equipment budget, but those figures had been challenged by a number of experts. *The Times* in November had said it would take between 15 and 20 per cent of the defence budget for major equipment projects.

Lord Chalfont had been proved right in his forecast that the Trident project would emasculate continued improvements in other areas of Britain's contribution to Nato.

Lord Kennet (SDP) said there was at least a dawning awareness of what was happening to the merchant fleet and the effect this was likely to have

on any future state of emergency. If ships and the shipbuilding industry vanished it would also mean the disappearance of engineers, designers, draftsmen and other related service industries. Will the Government wake up (he asked) to what is happening in time?

Lord Carver (Ind), a former Chief of the Defence Staff, said it was going to be a constant struggle to maintain the effectiveness of Britain's forces within the limits of the finances which this country could provide. Why did the Government obstinately persist in wasting money on a so-called British independent deterrent?

Our ballistic missile submarines (he went on) are an essential element of Nato strategy. Whether regarded as an addition to the force available to the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe or as an independent force, they are superfluous and waste of money.

The deterrent element (he continued) is the stationing of United States conventional land and air forces on the Continent. To persuade the American people that it is right, proper and in their own interest that they should continue to make that vital contribution to European defence, it is essential that we and our members of Nato should convince them that we are using our money and manpower effectively to maintain and, if possible, improve the capability of our conventional forces to fight conventional wars.

That is the first priority of our defence policy: not illusions of nuclear grandeur.

Viscount Eccles (C) said part of this country's defence policy must be to spread the use of English, BBC services in English and other languages should be steadily expanded. People had to be persuaded to prefer us as partners rather than the communists in shaping the future.

There is (he said) a gap in our defence strategy. We are missing an opportunity to make it less likely than a war of attrition and more certain that it did we would win.

Lord Shinnell (Lab) said the Government was right in providing a deterrent of the greatest possible strength because it might be needed some day. Despite its shortcomings, defence policy had proved effective in keeping the peace.

The various peace movements had to be ignored despite the sentiments involved.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said that Europe should speak with one voice in opposing the Star Wars project. If the initiative went ahead, as presently planned the Soviet Union would feel obliged to match it and that would be an end of the present arms talks in Geneva.

Smear tests delay

HEALTH

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, is to meet representatives of the British Society for Clinical Cytology soon to discuss problems of backlog in making cervical smear tests and the training of staff.

In a written reply in the Commons, Mr Clarke said that recent backlogs were the result of the tragic events at Oxford earlier this year when women had not been told of positive results in smear tests.

He said: The resultant publicity has caused many more women to seek a test. Because most cervical cancers develop slowly, some delay in processing does not detract from the value of having a smear taken. Delays in particular laboratories are a matter for local management

to resolve and I have asked health authorities to pay particular attention to the problem.

In addition, we are having discussions with representatives of the relevant medical disciplines, including cytologists, to explore a number of suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the cervical cancer screening programme.

Royal Assent

The following Acts received Royal Assent: Enduring Powers of Attorney; Ports (Finance); Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment); Hill Farming; Rating (Revaluation) (Scotland); Nottinghamshire County Council; King's College London; Leicestershire; Associated British Ports (No. 2); Nottinghamshire County Council (Superannuation).

Calls for restraint

NICARAGUA

The need for restraint by both the United States and the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua was emphasized by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, during Commons questions about terrorism in Nicaragua.

He added that it was important for political reform and stability that all sides exercised restraint and that Nicaragua also should try to undertake a dialogue.

President Reagan had recently given a written statement to the American Congress in which he did not seek the military overthrow of the Sandinista government.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had asked Sir Geoffrey to point out to the United States administration that by organizing and financing the most vicious type of terrorism against the citizens of a friendly state it was undermining the attempt to organize international action against terrorism in general.

Mr Healey said that the United States administration should be made aware of the fact that the Sandinista Government was not a terrorist organization.

Commentary



All the signs are that the Brecon and Radnor by-election has become a close contest between the Liberal and Labour candidates. There is a beleaguered air about the Conservative campaign. Mr Christopher Butler, the Conservative candidate, is having to spend too much time trying to spend too much time trying to defend the government or to distance himself from it.

As an outsider fighting two local candidates in a constituency with a strong local atmosphere, at a time when the government is going through a bad patch, the unfortunate Mr Butler may well have been handed the wrong end of the torch.

This is the general impression I have formed in one of the most beautiful constituencies in Britain. So beautiful is it that Dr David Owen found himself proclaiming to a somewhat surprised audience at Hay-on-Wye that he was reminded of Devon, which I suspect he regarded as higher praise than they did.

The impression of a close contest has been confirmed by the Liberal canvassing returns. As a general rule, one should be very wary of any party's canvassing figures. But Mr Andrew Ellis, the Liberal Party's by-election supremo, has developed a technique for analysing returns which enabled him to chart the course of the Brecon by-election with remarkable accuracy, though he exaggerated Liberal strength at Southgate.

I listened seriously when he announced yesterday that the Liberal and Labour parties were running neck-and-neck, with 35 per cent and 34 per cent respectively of those who have made up their minds, with the Conservatives lagging at 25 per cent. It will, however, be the unusually high number of undecideds - 31 per cent according to Mr Ellis - who will determine the outcome.

Although Liberal canvassing figures may command respect, the same cannot be said for all the Liberal tactics. They are conducting this campaign on the high road and the low road. On the high road there was, for example, the meeting addressed by Dr Owen and the Liberal candidate, Mr Richard Livsey.

Alliance politics do not offer a laugh a minute, and this was a notably earnest meeting. But Dr Owen was particularly impressive when telling his audience what they might well not have wanted to hear on nuclear defence and economic policies.

The Liberals have, however, also been taking the low road with their leaflet smearing the private lives of the other main candidates. Mr Livsey maintains that he did not notice this section before the leaflet was distributed, and one must accept his assurance while expressing surprise that a man affronted by such comments should have sought to defend them at a press conference shortly before apologizing fully.

Even if Mr Livsey personally can be absolved, the Liberal campaign cannot evade responsibility. Moreover, Mr Livsey himself did not shrink from impeaching the independence of the Audit Commission in his efforts to have a local school rebuilt.

This is not the first time that the Liberals have resorted to dubious tactics in a by-election. They are earning a reputation as the nice party that fights nasty campaigns. If they continue along this course they will soon give the impression that when they speak of the Alliance they are referring to an unholy partnership between the manse and Tammany Hall.

I doubt, though, if the outcome of this election will depend upon what the Liberals do on the high road or the low road. The dominant concern of this constituency appears to be local issues, or at least the local effect of national policy. There is much criticism on the doorstep of the impact on public services of government spending cuts.

The result is likely to hinge upon how many disillusioned Conservatives vote for the Liberal rather than abstain, and upon which of two local candidates - Mr Livsey and Dr Richard Willey, the rather shy but personable Labour candidate - is thought to sit better as the representative of mostly rural constituency with its own distinctive attitudes and preoccupations.

No Brecon and Radnor prevents the paradox of a by-election which is only partly about whose outcome is likely to have national consequences one way or the other.

Howe going to Helsinki

FINAL ACT

Britain will be represented by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at the ceremony in the Finnish capital to mark the 50th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, told the Commons of Sir Geoffrey's attendance after being asked at question time if there were any plans to republish the Final Act in all signatory states on the occasion of the anniversary on August 1.

His said republication in all signatory states would require unanimous agreement among the 35, which at present did not exist. It is (he added) Eastern bloc who have refused to consider republication of the Final Act.

Sir Bernard Braine (Castle Point, C): It is not republication of the Helsinki Final Act that is required but implementation. (Cheers) It is time for the West and the United Kingdom in particular, to get much tougher.

Should we not publish a list of all the known prisoners of conscience suffering in Soviet jails and the jails of the satellite countries so the oppressors know we have not forgotten?

Mr Luce: He has put his finger on it. The matter that really concerns me is the implementation of that Final Act. There has not been satisfactory progress.

There has been six weeks of discussion in Ottawa in which we have been able as a Government to focus attention on the issues Sir Bernard has raised. But there must be a renewed sense of vigour and the British Government will play a leading part in this.

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Spain and Spain, including many vehicles, since its reopening on February 5. This was four times as high as the rate without vehicles before reopening. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stated earlier during questions in the Commons.

This indicated, he said, growing cooperation and future prosperity in the region, including the Spanish side of the border.

Later Mr Ivor Stansbrook (Orpington, C) said in view of the rosy picture painted by the Foreign Secretary on British-Spanish relations, what possible legitimate reason can Spain have for continuing to impose restrictions on British aircraft wishing to use Gibraltar airport?

Spanish policy is inconsistent with its obligations in terms of the Nato treaty, and as a candidate member of the European Community. Will he arrange for Spain to be told that its policy is unacceptable and unfriendly?

Mr Renton: I agree that we have a strong interest in developing further civil use of Gibraltar Airport on a mutually beneficial basis.

Spain is not a full member of Nato in the sense of participating in the military arrangements of the alliance. We have made our position well known to the Spanish authorities about the movement of aircraft.

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Extradition treaty soon

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The hope that an extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and Spain can be finalized shortly was expressed by Mr Timothy Renton, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, during question time in the Commons.

Mr Andrew MacKay (East Berkshire, C) said that one of the most serious actions by Spain had been the cancellation of the extradition treaty in 1967.

Mr Renton replied that considerable progress had been made with an extradition treaty.

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Doctors call for bans to halt promotion of tobacco and alcohol

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent



The British Medical Association yesterday called for tough public health measures, including bans on the promotion and advertising of alcohol and tobacco and an end to sports and arts sponsorship by tobacco companies.

Representatives at the association's annual meeting in Plymouth also called for the compulsory fitting of rear seat-belts in cars and for tougher penalties or shopkeepers who sell cigarettes to children.

The association is also to consider whether it should retain its shareholdings in alcohol companies.

Although for the first time there were signs of a backlash from some doctors to the association's increased campaigning role, most of the motions were passed by large majorities. Dr John Havard,

secretary of the BMA, said that time and again the association had launched campaigns in the face of considerable opposition for measures that were now widely accepted.

He cited the compulsory wearing of front seat-belts, the drink-driving laws, and its campaign earlier this century to force drug companies to publish the contents of their "secret remedies".

The move to ban completely the advertising and promotion of alcohol proved the most controversial, with doctors arguing that there was no real evidence that small amounts of alcohol were harmful.

But Dr Stuart Horner, a community physician in Croydon, said alcohol was causing increasing problems in society. "One third of all divorces cite alcohol as the cause. It is a major factor in cases of child abuse and in road accidents and a 'major cause of violent behaviour', as Mrs Thatcher is

discovering as she studies the causes of football hooliganism.

"Yet, despite the increase in the harm from alcohol, advertising is increasing in quality, quantity and subtlety. We need to make a start today to roll back the tide that threatens to overwhelm us", he said.

The association demanded a big increase in taxes on alcohol, the real cost of which has fallen.

Doctors said that tobacco companies were using sports and arts sponsorship to get round other restrictions on tobacco advertising. Dr Oliver Todd, a family doctor from Bedfordshire, said: "They tried to suggest that tobacco is good for you but there is no requirement to tell people that cigarettes may seriously damage their sport".

Tobacco companies spent about £12 million a year on sponsorship only 1 per cent of the subsidy received by the arts and sport - a sum that could be replaced easily by other sponsors or by increasing taxes on tobacco, he said. A new tobacco Act was needed to halt advertising and sponsorship, the meeting resolved.

Doctors were also urged to report shopkeepers who persistently sell cigarettes to children.

The conference stopped short of demanding a complete ban on smoking in National Health Service property after psychiatrists said that mentally ill patients would suffer.

The conference called for rear seat-belts to be fitted to all cars as a first step towards making the wearing of them compulsory.

Doctors fell below acceptable standards of practice but their actions have not been sufficiently serious to amount to serious professional misconduct, there is no real sanction the GMC can impose, such as insisting that a doctor goes on a retraining course or that he carries out his practice under supervision for a time.

"We have to make sure that patients are protected", Dr Brian Lewis, chairman of the BMA's working party on GMC issues, said that at present "unless a doctor is found guilty of serious professional misconduct, the GMC cannot impose any sanction except a public dressing-down. That means that when

Fear over academics' pay

Cuts in medical academic staff and attempts by the University Grants Committee to break the link between academic doctors pay and that of those in the National Health Service are threatening patient care, doctors said yesterday.

Academic doctors - professors and senior lecturers - provide 10 per cent of the NHS service to patients. Dr Colin Smith, chairman of the Medical Academic Staff Committee, told the British Medical Association. Dr Smith said that because of

a cash limit on universities the University Grants Committee, the Association of University Teachers and others were trying to end the present pay parity between academic staff and health service doctors.

Health service doctors have received a 6.2 per cent rise this year, but academic staff are still waiting for a settlement.

Dr Smith said that if parity were lost research would suffer further and services to patients would decline.

Move backed to deal with incompetents

The British Medical Association is to support changes in the law to make it easier for the General Medical Council to deal effectively with incompetent doctors.

The association is to put its weight behind a private member's Bill which the council is vigorously opposed but which would give it new powers. The powers would be to impose sanctions on doctors whose

standards of care are unacceptably low but whose practice falls short of "serious professional misconduct".

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British tank fares badly in contest

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Deficiencies in British tanks when compared with the latest American and West German tanks have again been exposed in a recent gunnery competition held in West Germany.

In a contest between Nato's Northern Army Group and the Central Army Group involving units from six Nato nations, two British squadrons using Chieftain tanks were able to come only fourteenth and seventeenth out of 20 units.

Of the 10 units which formed the Northern Army Group team, which won the Canadian Army Trophy, the two British units came eighth and tenth. Two years ago when there were 14 units in the Northern Army Group team, the three British formations involved came tenth, eleventh and fourteenth.

There has been a big improvement in gunnery performance in the past few years, and the British tanks improved their points score substantially.

Military sources in Britain and Nato said the reason the British squadrons did not do well in the competition was that their fire control system had been overtaken by more modern systems on the American M-1 Abrams and the West German Leopard II tanks.

The main difference appears to be in the speed at which targets can be acquired and the first shot fired. One source said that although this difference produced poor competition results, it did not make the difference between success and failure in war.

The British fire control system has been installed on Chieftain and Challenger tanks only in the past few years, and it is likely to be some years before funds are found to provide a system which matches those on the Leopard II and M-1 Abrams.

'Professor' Wong's protégés confess to forgery



Arrested for forgery of US banknotes (from left) Lee Har Chai, Lee Poi Sam, Phaibul Rujimaneephong and Lee Ah Shin.

Time stands still for Smith as whites face up to reality

From Jan Raath, Harare

The clock was turned back for 30 minutes in Harare on Tuesday night. When he rose to his feet, the crowd of 150 whites in the smoke-filled lounge at a golf club also stood and clapped Mr Ian Smith, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia. "For his a jolly good fellow" was begun, but petered out.

Speaking at length, he delivered a speech which epitomized his party's election campaign, an exhortation to whites to "take courage", for there was yet hope. The audience was spellbound, and interrupted with applause and cries of "Hear, hear", and "Well said" each time he delivered a blow they considered telling.

A pensioner said he would defend Mr Smith "until my dying day", even if it meant being sent to Chikurubi prison, outside Harare.

Mrs Sheelagh van Rensen, one of the candidates in today's election for whites, inadvertently referred to Mr Smith as "the Prime Minister".

Blacks vote on Monday and Tuesday.

The final meeting of Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, fighting the 20 seats reserved for whites in the 100-seat House of Assembly, ended in the old style, with prolonged applause and three cheers. "Well done, chaps", Mr Smith said to his fellow candidates at the end.

How much of the white electorate of 32,500 is similarly disposed towards Mr Smith is difficult to judge. Candidates of the Independent Zimbabwe

Group, mostly members of Mr Smith's party who broke away in 1982 have held meetings in Harare and Bulawayo which have drawn audiences of up to 70.

The IZG won the three recent by-elections, but delimitation last month substantially altered

ZIMBABWE ELECTIONS

the white constituencies. Many rural constituencies, where farmers and traders are much more prone to the realities of life under the Zanu (PF) party of Mr Robert Mugabe, have been joined to urban areas where the white lifestyle has changed little.



Ian Smith: Exhorted his followers to take courage.

Britons in bridge win after defeat

From A Bridge Correspondent, Salsomaggiore

The British team had mixed fortunes on Tuesday in the Open series of the 37th European Bridge Championship in Salsomaggiore, northern Italy.

In the morning the team was surprisingly beaten by Portugal, in the lower half of the table, after leading at half-time. Late in the match the Portuguese bid and made two slams not bid by the British, and they were enough to win the match 18-12 and relegate Great Britain to seventh place.

In the evening match Britain were four points down at half-time against the third-placed Swedish team, but a splendid second half by Forrester and Lodge and Stanley and Smolski converted the deficit to a 17-13 win.

It is said to see Italy, who have dominated the bridge world for the greater part of the past 30 years, perform poorly.

The British team are firm favourites for the ladies championship, and should not be extended unduly in the opening matches, against Hungary and Germany.

Their most dangerous rivals, The Netherlands and France, meet in round 2.

Standings after Round 6 in the Open series: France 111, Israel 110, Poland 106, The Netherlands 105, Great Britain 99, Austria 99, Sweden 99, Greece 98 1/2, Iceland 93, Germany 93, Hungary 88 1/2, Norway 88, Spain 86, Portugal 86, Ireland 85, Denmark 83, Finland 82, Belgium 81, Switzerland 77, Italy 75 1/2, Luxembourg 52.

Colombo-Tamil talks in Bhutan

Colombo - The Sri Lankan Government will hold talks in Thimbu, capital of Bhutan, with leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front and other Tamil rebel groups, the Cabinet spokesman, Dr Anandadasa de Alwis, announced here yesterday (A Correspondent writes).

A senior minister will represent the Government at the talks which are to resolve Sri Lanka's ethnic problem.

The announcement came eight days after a ceasefire between five of the Tamil guerrilla groups and Sri Lanka's armed forces.

Liberals end 42 years of Tory rule in Ontario

From John Best, Ottawa

Ontario, Canada's first province in terms of both population and economic power, today has a Liberal government for the first time since 1943. The new Premier, Mr David Peterson, was sworn in yesterday with his Cabinet at the provincial legislature building in Toronto.

His accession to power ended long years in the political wilderness for the middle-of-the-road Liberals, who had sat in opposition for 42 years while the Conservatives exercised uninterrupted control over the province of nine million.

However, the Tories are still the largest party in the 125-seat legislature with 52 seats.

But in the provincial general election on May 2, they lost their majority. The Liberals and the left-wing New Democratic Party ending up with a combined total of 73. The Tories, with 48 seats, later struck a deal with the New Democrats which led to the Tories' defeat on a confidence motion on June 18.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr John Black Aird, called on Peterson to form a government. The controversial deal with the New Democrats will allow the Liberals to run Ontario for at least two years.

In return they have promised to give priority to reformist legislation providing, among other things, equal pay for work of equal value and a curb on doctors' billing rights under the provincial medical care insurance plan.

Mr Peterson, aged 41, is a lawyer and businessman from London, Ontario. He succeeds Mr Frank Miller, who became the Tory leader and Premier only five months ago.

Soviet ship vanishes with 37 boat people

Manila (Reuters) - A Soviet ship carrying 37 Vietnamese boat people who had been promised temporary shelter in a Philippines refugee camp, is missing.

The Philippine Foreign Ministry said on Tuesday night that the Vietnamese, plucked from the South China Sea nearly two weeks ago by the Soviet research vessel Poisk, would be allowed to stay at a refugee camp in the Philippines pending resettlement in the United States.

But yesterday, the ministry, the coastguards, a Soviet shipping office in Manila and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were in the dark about the whereabouts of the ship and its passengers.

The Poisk took shelter from

typhoon Hal - 150 miles north of Manila early last week and sent a message to the shipping company Filsov saying it had picked up the 17 children, 16 men and four women.

"We have not heard from them since June 17," a Filsov spokesman said yesterday.

● RESCUE ALLOWANCE: The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has increased substantially the amount paid to shipowners who pick up Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea (Richard Dowden writes).

Shipowners have only been able to claim \$5 (£3.88) a day for each refugee's subsistence. They will now be able to claim up to \$20,000 for each group rescued in reimbursement for a range of expenses.

Dock Bill setback over land link

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A private Bill to expand Felixstowe dock has suffered an unprecedented setback because of links between a Conservative MP and owners of the proposed development site in Suffolk.

Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP for West-on-Super-Mare, was to have chaired the committee stage of the Bill, due to start on Tuesday, but the entire committee has been discharged after it was disclosed that Mr Wiggin is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, which owns land by the River Orwell along which the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Board wants to expand.

Mr Ken Weech, Labour MP for Ipswich and a leading opponent of the Bill, wrote to Mr Bernard Weatherill, Speaker of the Commons, pointing out the connection.

"I considered this to be anomalous, although I was anxious to stress I had no objection to Mr Wiggin personally", he said.

During the second reading of the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill in May, MPs heard that a meeting of Trinity College had voted by 48 votes to 11 in favour of the proposed expansion.

The Bill proposes an enlargement of Felixstowe dock's container capacity and would involve the loss of about 140



Mr Jerry Wiggin.

acres of land. Trinity College would receive substantial income if the scheme goes ahead.

But after the discharging of the committee of MPs due to consider the Bill, detailed consideration is now likely to be postponed until November. The Bill's opponents argue that delay could be crucial as other East coast ports are in a race against time to expand.

Mr Weech said: "This will give opponents to the Bill time to regroup their forces and fight this to the bitter end".

In theory MPs will be able to object to the Bill being "carried over" the summer recess, which could result in it being killed off. Felixstowe dock authorities would then have to go through the time-consuming process of introducing a new Bill.

Blackmail blacked

A barrister threatened to withdraw from trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday because of the use of the word blackmail.

Mr Beriston Bryan clashed with Judge Lipfrend after saying: "As a black person, I object most strongly to this word. It denotes a derogatory stigma to our people."

He added: "I don't mind

using the term demanding money with menaces.

Judge Lipfrend said the "quite natural" word blackmail was on the statute.

Mr Bryan said that he would remain in the case, but would not use the word. He defends two of five West Indian men accused of blackmailing, assault, and kidnapping a building company chief.

Spa revives a saline solution to illness

By Alan Hamilton

What must be the closest sensation on earth outside a fairground to the weightlessness of space is about to be made available to the disabled and the merely curious in the elegant Worcestershire spa town of Droitwich.

Known by the Romans as Salinae, Droitwich was the spa where, rather than take the waters, you lay in them. Its Victorian brine baths, which had declined into neglect before it closed in 1975, reopens on Monday as part of a £3.5 million private hospital.

Droitwich brine, pumped from an underground lake 200ft beneath the town, is among the saltiest in the world. With 2 1/2 lb of salt to every gallon of water, it is 10 times more saline than the oceans and a thicker mixture than the Dead Sea. It is the ideal medium for a poor swimmer to relax in while

reading a newspaper and drinking tea, the tepid floating on a tray beside him.

But it has more serious purposes, as an aid to physiotherapy. Mr John Gillard, physiotherapist at the new Worcestershire Clinic, said: "In an ordinary pool the patient may be tense from fear of drowning, and encumbered by rubber rings. Here the buoyancy allows us to perform exercises which are weight-relieved and much more effective."

Mrs Muriel Rodgers, aged 66, from Stoke-on-Trent, attended the old pool for 25 years to relieve her rheumatoid arthritis. Recently she was one of the first patients to try the new pool. "When I get into the brine, all the pain disappears. Water for the new pool rises from the depths at 4 degrees centigrade and is heated to 33

degrees. But there are no spittoons, which used to line the edges of the old pool to receive the accidental mouthfuls of the briny salty water. Splashing is still forbidden; 30 per cent saline in the eyes can be painful.

Bathing in the water produces curious sensations. Trying to get one's feet on the bottom involves a struggle with an unwilling pelvis; lying flat and perfectly still engenders a feeling of weightlessness in the limbs and body, but on getting out and re-encountering gravity, the arms and legs feel and behave like a sackful of lead weights. The heaviness passes, to be replaced with a feeling of glowing well-being.

The hospital plans to open the bath to the public every afternoon and all day on Sunday, for an admission charge of 27.

GET MORE MICROWAVE FOR YOUR MONEY.

RUSSELL HOBBS AT LARGER BOOTS COOKSHOPS.

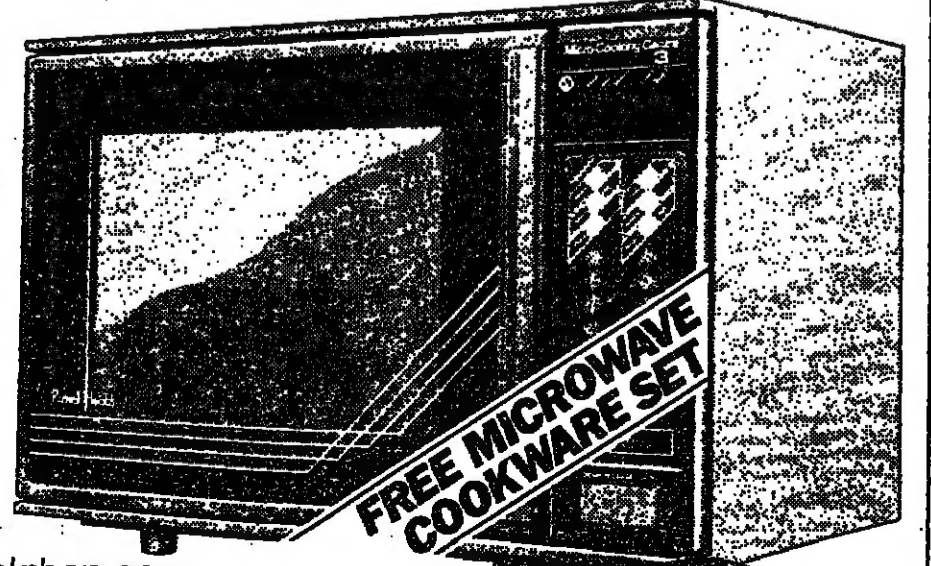
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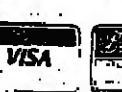
You get simple colour-coded controls, a digital display with timer so you can see what's happening at a glance, easy-to-wipe-clean interior - and a 12 months' guarantee that's backed by service nationwide.

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COOKSHOP

Puzzle of flight 182

UK ships tackle world's toughest salvage in search for black box

From Colin Hughes, Cork

Two British ships, equipped with the latest marine search technology, are being used to launch the toughest ever deep-sea salvage operation, in an attempt to recover what remains of the Air-India Boeing 747, which crashed off the Irish Republic killing 329 people.

They will employ equipment recently developed for geological surveys and military use, to pinpoint the aircraft wreckage, which is lying more than one mile deep on the Atlantic shelf. Accident investigation officials based in Cork accept that failure to salvage the fuselage and its crucial black box flight recorder will make impossible any attempt to reach firm conclusions about the cause of the 747's mid-air break-up.

The Royal Navy's Challenger, a seabed recovery vessel, yesterday returned to the crash zone having taken on board equipment and technicians supplied by Marconi Underwater Systems.

The equipment includes a hydrophone, essentially an underwater listening device which trails behind the ship. It has been tuned to pick up the "homing blip" which the 747's

black box should continue emitting for another 26 days. A Marconi spokesman said yesterday that, because the wreckage is lying at 6,000ft, the equipment will pick up only "an extremely faint signal".

A second ship, the Gardline Locater, has been commissioned on the official investigation's behalf by the Department of Transport's Accident Investigation Bureau in London, using the British company, United Towing, as agents. It is due to arrive in the search area 180 miles off Cork today or tomorrow. It is carrying two further sophisticated items of equipment. A deep-sea sonar will be used to trace a "shadow" of the wreckage. But that will only be possible if it is sufficiently bulky to be detected.

In addition, a deep-water passive receiver will be dragged on the seabed on a 17,200-ft umbilical lead behind the ship to pick up the black box homing blip. Once pinpointed, either the black box or any wreckage can be charted within a few feet.

Transponders, a kind of radio beacon, would also be dropped to mark the precise location of any finds, enabling recovery

teams to find their way back.

The Indian Government, Air-India, Boeing, and the American Government as the aircraft's registration authority, are spending about £100,000 on the initial search. The next stage - salvage - could cost 10 times as much, according to one investigator.

That will mean using mini-submarines which will probably come from the US, since most British equipment is designed for North Sea oil field survey and only works at depths of 3,000ft.

The first submarines would be unmanned, with cameras and lights remotely controlled from the surface. Captain Howard Anguish, operations manager for United Towing, said yesterday that manned submarines could eventually go down if it was decided to bring anything to the surface.

He added that the salvage equipment is unusual and very new, and would therefore take a week or two to commission. It had never been used for a search and salvage task of this kind because no one had ever wanted to recover things from such a depth before.



President Eanes of Portugal (left) listens to the Prime Minister, Dr. Mario Soares, at a meeting in Lisbon yesterday, called to discuss the crisis after Dr. Soares' resignation.

UN ponders events since the charter

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The 40th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter was commemorated in San Francisco yesterday after five days of reflection over the grand design for world peace the UN set out four decades ago and its wondrous inability to follow that precisely charted course.

The five permanent members of the Security Council who in 1945, as the victors of the Second World War, were entrusted with the task of maintaining world peace and security, addressed the theme of the special conference dealing with the retreat from internationalism and multilateralism which is part of the UN vision of diplomacy.

Sir John Thomson, the British representative at the UN, said he hoped the anniversary year would provide an opportunity for promoting a more realistic appraisal of the UN without renouncing its principles. He pointed out that building unity on a consensus out of 159 countries with diverse views was an extraordinarily difficult task.

"That is why disappointments arise," he said, "but among them are real achievements."

The UN had mapped out many draft settlements which while not implemented, stood as a signpost to show that there was an alternative to conflict, he noted, pointing to peace plans for Namibia and Afghanistan.

And the Security Council could only function to its maximum effect when there was at least some common ground between the superpowers.

● MOSCOW: Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, marking the charter's anniversary, said most member nations backed Soviet policies and he blamed Washington for obstructing the organization's goals.

"The world has now got accustomed to lending an attentive ear to every statement, every word uttered in Moscow for the benefit of peace," he said.

ANC blamed as triple blasts disrupt Transkei capital

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Explosions yesterday wrecked a power station, fuel depot and water pipeline on the outskirts of Umtata, capital of South Africa's nominally independent tribal homeland of Transkei.

No casualties were reported, but eight blacks died and seven were injured in a bizarre series of grenade attacks in townships on the East Rand at about the same time.

Police are investigating the possibility that the men blew themselves up as the grenades exploded prematurely in a co-ordinated terrorist attack.

In a separate incident, also on the East Rand, a bomb was thrown at the home of the Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Simeon Nkomo. Three men in balaclava helmets also allegedly fired at the house. No one was injured.

The first Umtata explosion came at about 2.30 am, destroying the power station. Minutes later the fuel depot exploded, sending a ball of fire 400 yards into the sky. A third blast three miles outside the town three hours later severed a pipeline linking a dam with a purification plant.

Transkei's chief of security

police, Major-General Leonard Kwe, attributed the blasts to "the enemies of Transkei's independence," and said they had been caused by limpet mines of the kind used by the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Three other live limpet mines had been found and defused, he said. The City Engineer, Mr. K. H. P. Macmillan, estimated that Umtata could be without electricity for three days.

Transkei is one of four homelands which have accepted a form of independence from Pretoria, regarded by radical opposition groups like the ANC as a sham designed to reinforce apartheid.

Six of the eight men killed in the townships of Tsakane, Duduza and Kwathema on the East Rand had missing right hands, and a safety pin of a grenade was found in the hand of one of the dead men, police said.

The men had allegedly been planning to attack the homes of black policemen - widely regarded as Government collaborators - and an electricity sub-station.

That version of events is contested, however, by a mem-

ber of the Duduza civic association, Mr. Maganani Radebe, who says that local people suspect pro-Government people were responsible for the killings.

The attack on the home of Bishop Nkomo was the second in less than a week. He is well respected by local blacks and has been a consistent critic of apartheid, though less prominent than his immediate superior, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Police in the Cape are meanwhile holding a number of people in connection with recent terrorist attacks, including the bombing of the homes of two coloured MPs.

● WINDHOEK: Two people died and four were injured yesterday when their vehicle detonated a landmine near Oshana, 30 miles south of Namibia's northern border with Angola, the South African-led South West African Territory Force said (AFP reports).

In another civilian incident, eight people were injured by a bomb at a training college near Oshana, a nerve centre for security forces in northern Namibia.

Amnesty to follow up atrocity report

Amnesty International has accepted in principle an invitation from the Uganda Government to visit the country to follow up its recent report of atrocities committed by the Army there (Richard Dowden writes).

A spokesman said yesterday that after a meeting yesterday between Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, Amnesty's Secretary-General, and the Uganda High Commissioner to London, "conditions for the mission are being discussed with the Ugandan authorities".

Amnesty is also to send a delegation to the Uganda High Commission next month to discuss the report in depth.

Amnesty welcomed the report by the British Government as an urgent impartial inquiry into human rights abuses in Uganda. Reports from Kampala say that 44 civilians have been released in the troubled Luwero district since the report came out.

All in a day's work for ranger

Durban (Reuters) - Mr Dave Reynolds, a game ranger, allowed himself to be gored by a charging black rhinoceros instead of shooting it because it belonged to an endangered species, *The Natal Mercury* reported.

The rhino battered his legs, ripped open his right thigh and knocked him to the ground in a nature reserve near Durban at the weekend.

Uncooperative high jump

Seattle (AP) - A Taiwanese man charged with importing \$25 million worth of heroin was recaptured after he tried to jump from an eighth-floor hotel window. "We were told he fell six stories on to a roof, slid off two more stories, and then was arrested when trying to land a cab," a spokesman said. "We concluded he was no longer cooperating."

Ali divorce suit



Mrs. Veronica Ali, who has sued former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali for divorce, but the agent said: "Both parties maintain the utmost admiration, love and respect for each other."

Tax fine for German official

Berlin (AP) - A West Berlin court fined the former West German chief government spokesman, Peter Bönisch, more than £280,000 for tax evasion on a contract as adviser to Daemler-Benz.

Parting of ways

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq formally severed diplomatic relations with Libya after last week's signing of a "strategic alliance" between Libya and Iran.

Beagle back

Berlin (AP) - A Beagle that slipped into East Berlin through the heavily guarded Berlin Wall on Sunday has been returned by an East German kennel to its happy owner in the western part of the divided city.

London undertakers to help identify crash victims

By Robin Young

A London company of undertakers, J. H. Kenyon Ltd, has been hired by Air-India to assist in the identification and funeral arrangements for the 131 bodies recovered from the crash of Flight 182.

Mr. John Sheldon, Kenyon's managing director, is in Delhi and other company representatives are in Canada and the Irish Republic, piecing together all the available information about the possible victims.

Kenyon, a public limited company with headquarters in Connaught Street, Bayswater, and six branches in West and North London, are the acknowledged specialists in dealing with the aftermath of airline disasters.

A director of the company said that his professional expertise in this field was believed to have begun with the pre-war crash of a plane belonging to Imperial Airways.

Kenyon men have attended every British air disaster that men working in the airline industry can remember, and were going abroad to assist at the scenes of air crashes shortly after the Second World War. It was Kenyon's which brought home the bodies from the 1958 Munich disaster involving the Manchester United football team.

Since then Kenyon's has worked on air disasters in Abu Dhabi, Tenerife, Yugoslavia

Bomb hoax forces down BA jumbo

Gander, Newfoundland (Reuters) - A British Airways Boeing 747 flying the Atlantic with 393 passengers was diverted to Gander airport here early yesterday after a bomb warning but no explosives were found, the airline said.

A spokesman said that a second aircraft was flying to Gander to pick up the passengers and their luggage after a 14-hour delay.

The 747 was half an hour from Gander on a flight from New York to London when an anonymous telephone call was received in New York saying a bomb was on board.

The spokesman said that there had been a series of bomb hoaxes since the Air-India crash. "We have to take the calls seriously to ensure the safety of our passengers and crew," he said.

and Japan, and has an unrivalled reputation for discreetly ensuring that as many remains as possible are correctly identified and expeditiously restored to the bereaved for burial.

Airline personnel who have watched Kenyon men at work say that the firm had developed a close working relationship with pathologists and forensic investigators, and can call on

formidable scientific backing to interpret its findings.

Mr. Sheldon has said that the chances of visual identification for the Air-India victims are very slim. His company is collecting from relatives in India and Canada the fullest possible details of victims' personal identification marks, including hair, beards, scars and previous accidents. Teeth are often a key to accurate identification, but Mr. Sheldon is doubtful that dental records in India will be adequate for the purpose.

However, his colleagues in London remain confident that other lines of inquiry can be pursued: "There are a thousand and one things that can lead us to an answer," one of them said, "and if one fails we must follow all the others that are available to us."

The firm is reticent about its techniques and the likely success rate it can achieve. "We prefer to remain very much in the background, and we do not wish to see anything in the newspapers which might add to the distress that people are already suffering," *The Times* was told.

The company's representatives do insist, though, that it is not they who finally identify the victims whose bodies are recovered. "That is done by the authorities, and our role is only to assist them as efficiently as we can."

Finns aided the SLA deserters

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

A UN inquiry has said that Finnish troops in the peace-keeping force colluded in the desertion of "South Lebanese army" men to the Amal Shia militia on June 7 by staging a battle in which they were "captured".

The findings will be published in New York by Seiner Javier de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, who ordered the inquiry after the SLA seized 24 Finnish soldiers as hostages. General Antoine Lahd, the SLA commander, and his Israeli allies had claimed the 11 were kidnapped and handed over, or at least abandoned, to the enemy.

The Finnish hostages were released a week later, after the Red Cross reported that none of the SLA men wanted to return.

A UN official who asked not to be identified said the inquiry established that the SLA men summoned Finnish officers to their checkpoint at the entrance to the planned Israeli buffer zone on the morning of June 7, and their commander, Ali Jaber, told them they wanted to be evacuated from the zone.

He told the officers they wanted to make their desertion look like a kidnapping because they feared reprisals against the families they were leaving behind. They asked the Finns to stage an attack.

The officers obliged by firing over the position. The SLA men also fired into the air "before surrendering". They were then taken in Finnish troop carriers to an Amal base in the Tyre area.

The source said the position was usually manned jointly by SLA and Israeli troops but the 11 SLA men were alone at the time.

The Finns fired into the air over the position while the SLA men then "surrendered" and were driven off in five Finnish troop carriers to an Amal base.



Israel's new "Snopir" class hydrofoil missile boat has a claimed speed of 52 knots (56mph), twice that of conventional vessels. It has a range of 1,000 nautical miles.

Berri and Reagan baffle each other

Overtones of King Lear in Beirut crisis

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

"I will do such things - what they are yet I know not - but they shall be the terrors of the earth," King Lear threatened. For the past week, Mr. Nabih Berri, the Lebanese Shia Muslim leader, has been enacting the tragic old monarch - and since Tuesday, President Reagan appears to have been grooming himself for the same role.

It has been a fascinating study in confusion and mutual incomprehension which has illustrated only too painfully how East and West can speak the same language but totally fail to understand each other.

For example, President Reagan was publicly "considering" on Tuesday whether to close Beirut airport and blockade the city in order, so the world was told, to "put pressure" on those holding innocent hostages in Lebanon. Yet within hours, it was the innocent who were panicking, buying up timed food and telephoning Middle East Airlines to see if they could fly out of the country.

As for Mr. Berri, leader of the

Amal militia - and one of Mr. Reagan's presumed targets - he was cheerfully condemning the American leader's "bullying" of the people of Lebanon.

Not that Mr. Berri is any more adroit in explaining himself. On Monday, he told one of his typically chaotic press conferences that he was demanding the withdrawal of the US Sixth Fleet from eastern Mediterranean as a condition of the hostages' release.

It is a fact that Mr. Berri could scarcely prevent a fishing boat sailing down the coast of Lebanon, let alone a warship.

But within minutes the American television and radio networks were interrupting their programmes to report on Mr. Berri's new condition, American newspaper correspondent were speculating on the shifting alliances within Amal which might have brought about this apparent softening of Mr. Berri's resolve and this astonishing new demand. Even British newspapers devoted headlines to Mr. Berri's warning.

The reality, however, is

Mercy flight for children

Paris: A French humanitarian group SOS Enfants sans Frontières plans to fly 22 Lebanese children seriously injured by a Beirut car bomb to Cyprus on Saturday and then to France.

A spokesman said the children, aged two to 18 and both Christians and Muslims were suffering from burns and some had lost limbs.

probably a good deal more precise. Those who have been forced to sit through Mr. Berri's meandering press conferences in the past were convinced that he ordered the American fleet away from Lebanon because it happened to be the first thing that entered his head.

It is an old problem of Mr. Berri's. When confronted by a dozen television cameras or a telephone line from an American anchorman in New York, he feels the necessity to say something - anything - to avoid the impression of weakness or guilty silence.

Nazi camp slur stands against top film maker

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Franz Leni Riefenstahl, aged 82, maker of the film *Triumph of the Will*, yesterday lost a court action at Freiburg in which she tried to stop a documentary film from including allegations that she forced gypsies from a concentration camp to be extras.

The documentary, *Time of Darkness, Time of Silence*, directed by Frau Nina Gladitz, claims that Frau Riefenstahl used gypsies from the Magdalene concentration camp, near Salzburg, in 1940-41 for her film *Tiefland (Lowland)*.

But the court accepted her demand for the removal of allegations in the documentary that she made "empty promises" to the gypsies that they would not be deported to a death camp.

It was the latest of at least 50 actions which Frau Riefenstahl has brought against claims that she was a believer in Nazism. Yesterday's ruling said there was no firm evidence that she had forced the gypsies to work for her, but that she had not disproved it.

Australia's immigrants get a glowing report

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

Immigrants, who have been criticised for allegedly taking drugs from the locals and imposing a drain on the welfare system, are a positive benefit to the economy and improve prospects for unemployed Australians, according to a Federal Government report made public yesterday.

Jointly sponsored by the Department of Immigration and the Committee for Economic Development of Australia, an independent group comprising businessmen and academics, the report reveals that immigrants increase consumer demand, and thereby economic activity, in certain sectors and reduce per capita Government spending.

On average, the report finds, immigrant families (other than refugees) bring about \$432,000 (about £16,800) each to Australia. This amounted to a total of \$4,777 million in 1983-84. Because immigrant families have sold their assets in their own countries they spend large amounts forth quickly to establish themselves in Australia.

Employers surveyed for the report said immigrants tended to work harder and longer than Australian-born workers.

The report was released by Mr. Chris Hurford, the Minister for Immigration. It was prepared by Dr. Neville Norman, an economics lecturer at Melbourne University, and Mrs. Kathryn Melkie, of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia.

Although the report is only a discussion paper and not a government policy document, it found a great deal in favour of Australia maintaining and possibly increasing its immigrant intake.

However, the report did give a warning that economic activity created by immigration did not mean immigrants enhanced Australia's economic development. Although more immigration would increase Australia's growth rate, its influence on economic development, as measured by growth in per capita output, was "debatable".

هكذا من لاصل

Beggar packs symbolize tragedy of starvation for 500,000 Sudanese

From Paul Vallely, El Geneina, Sudan

Hundreds of thousands of starving Sudanese peasants are now on the move in the far west of the country, fleeing from what is becoming the worst famine here this century.

Village after village through which I passed in the Darfour region adjoining Chad have been abandoned. Throughout the province several thousand villages stand deserted. Nearly 200,000 people living in camps along the border or near the larger towns in the region where scenes as horrifying as those filmed in Ethiopia last October are becoming increasingly common.

Thousands of painfully thin children, each clutching to his chest the empty bowl which is the symbol of the almost total famine in this desert place.

Many have grotesque distended bellies from eating poisonous *mokhet* berries and the stringy leaves of the desert plants. The average child in Darfour is now officially considered malnourished. The worst will die within weeks. Even the smallest towns here are over-run with thousands of beggars, all clenching the ubiquitous empty bowl. They move in packs of 50 or 60 in a frenzied hunt for alms.

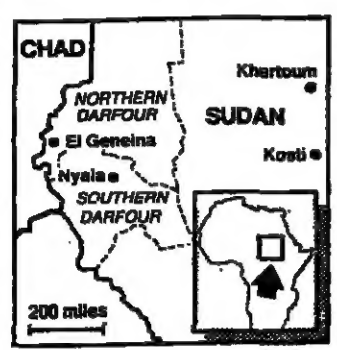
In the country side ravenous peasants are breaking open the red clay anti-hills to eat the meagre collection of seeds and grains gathered by the African farmers.

So desperate are people for food that when a bag of dried skimmed milk burst at Geneina

airfield this week children ran to the spot and, although the powder had been assiduously swept by workers into a new container, several of the ragged infants began to lick the runway for the final traces of the vital nutrient.

Virtually all the cattle in the region have died or been sold. Livestock prices have slumped as the number of sheep on the market has quadrupled and the number of camels for sale has tripled. Cattle prices in the provincial capital, Nyala, are down a quarter. Peasants with animals in poor shape have been giving them away in exchange for enough to buy bread for a few days.

More than 95 per cent of Darfour's three million population are now in need of food aid. There is enough food aid in Sudan to supply all their needs. Yet this week, like every other week for the past four months, less than ten per cent of the food required has reached the region.



According to an Oxfam food survey, to be published next week, the average peasant here has received since January only half an ounce of grain per day. In the days between 5 and 20, 430 wagons carrying almost 13,000 tons of sorghum, left the town of Kosti at the far end of the line but only 150 wagons with less than 4,500 tons reached Nyala. Systematic inefficiency and corruption account for the loss or delay of the rest.

The EEC is operating an airlift to Darfour at the moment but at present rates it can shift only 80 tons of the 1,500 tons needed every day.

"Darfour is now beginning to look like the worst place in Africa. There will be an explosion of malnutrition in the coming weeks and mass migration into the camps. Hundreds of thousands of people will die," said Andrew Timpon, field director of the Save the Children Fund in Sudan.

"We should have had 60,000 tons of food stocked here for distribution during the rains when northern Darfour will become completely cut off. We have only 100 tons, thanks to the railway."

"The official United Nations figures are talking about half a million dead here in the next two months. It could be worse. The entire population of Darfour must now be considered seriously at risk. A million people could be at death's door by August. And it is already too late to prevent it."



Prince Andrew eye to eye with Cybil, a Jersey cow, at a livestock show in Sussex, New Brunswick. The prince is on an eight-day visit to Canada.

European drive on hooligans

From Julian Haviland, Strasbourg

A legally binding agreement on the reduction of spectator violence at sporting events is expected to be adopted today by member governments of the 21 states of the Council of Europe with Britain in the forefront.

Ministers, including Mr Neil Macfarlane, the British Minister for Sport, will meet here to consider a draft convention which their governments will be required to enforce, but only after approval or endorsement in some cases by national parliaments.

It would require member states to undertake to act against violence and misbehaviour. Practical measures to which governments would be pledged include ensuring adequate policing in and near sports grounds, and the application and, if necessary, adoption of legislation to ensure that proper penalties are imposed on "hooligans" - the English word which has become international.

Governments will also bind themselves to see that, where trouble is expected, sports authorities and, in particular, football authorities, ensure safe design and structure of stadium, segregation of rival supporters, control of ticket sales, and a restriction, "if not a ban", on sales of alcohol.

Today's meeting was convened at the urgent request two weeks ago of ministers from seven countries, including Britain, who met in Amsterdam to consider how to prevent a repetition of the violence at the European Cup Final in Brussels, when 38 people died and about 200 were injured.

Many of the governments represented here are showing growing impatience with the Union of Football Associations (UEFA), whose officials they hold largely responsible for the events in Brussels.

Today's meeting will consider ways of putting pressure on UEFA to accept its responsibilities and enforce on national football associations its own rules governing security at football grounds. These rules include strict segregation and prohibition of liquor sales.

● BRUSSELS: The head of the parliamentary commission investigating the riot before the European Cup Final, attacked UEFA yesterday for not testifying at its hearings (AP reports). The nine-member commission had called upon UEFA's President, Al Jacques Georges, to give evidence, but he declined, arguing he had too many commitments and saying that the Belgian soccer federation had already appeared at the hearings.

Reagan pressed to revive deficit talks

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The collapse on Tuesday of congressional deficit reduction talks has put strong political pressure on President Reagan to play a bigger role in resolving the most difficult economic problem of his Administration.

Without stronger presidential involvement, it is doubtful whether there will be any meaningful action this year to reduce the massive US deficits which threaten the stability of the world economy, political analysts said yesterday.

Mr Peter Domenici, the Republican chairman of the Senate budget committee, formally suspended the talks late on Tuesday, ending a six-month effort by Congress and the Administration to agree on spending cuts of more than \$50 billion (£38.4 billion) this year and totalling more than \$150 billion by 1988.

It was the most dramatic breakdown in the budget negotiation process in the 10 years since Congress has been writing its own guidelines for tax and spending legislation.

The impasse developed along party lines, with Republicans in the Senate insisting on military spending levels which Democrats in the House wanted to cut.

Leading congressional officials said something positive could develop from the failed talks if they succeeded in injecting a new note of crisis.

Indeed, the Republican officials have been openly critical of President Reagan for pressing his tax reform programme at the expense of deficit reduction negotiations which, they said, received scant White House attention.

The White House issued a low-key response yesterday to the congressional talks breakdown. Mr Larry Speakes, the chief spokesman said he hoped that "the conference would get back to work whether before or after the upcoming congressional recess. The sooner the better".

But Republican and Democratic leaders said this was unlikely unless the President himself both oversees the negotiations and builds public support for the austerity measures deemed necessary.

Delors says summit must help create jobs

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European summit in Milan this weekend must take positive decisions which will lead to a drop in the unemployment rate in the EEC by the end of next year, M Jacques Delors, said in Brussels yesterday.

Giving a pre-summit news conference, the European Commission president said it was time for the leaders of Europe to keep their promises and to discuss the kind of reforms needed to develop a true common market and a new technological Europe. Both of these were needed to create jobs.

M Delors said the summit should agree to set up an intergovernmental conference "which would be the symbolic representation of the Governments' commitments to reform".

He believed the Community should be aiming to extend its responsibility into areas such as political co-operation, security, education and culture so that it could increase its authority in the world.

To do this it had to improve the efficiency of its decision-making processes with the introduction of a much greater use of majority voting. He had been converted to this view in the six months since he had become president.

He also insisted that there had to be a far greater involvement of the European Parliament in forming the policies for building up the Community.

M Delors strongly opposed ideas suggested by Britain for setting up a new permanent secretariat to give continuity to EEC foreign policy. In his view this would create a rival institution which, in years to come, would provoke enormous friction inside the Community.

Leading article, page 13

Spain in a hurry to ratify EEC entry

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

As Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Prime Minister, prepared to leave today for Milan to attend his first European summit, the Lower House of the Spanish Parliament was yesterday ratifying the EEC accession treaty.

This speed over ratification was Madrid's way of underlining its new enthusiasm for Europe and an attempt to galvanize the parliament of the Ten to follow its example and permit Spanish entry, as planned, on January 1, 1986.

The result of a vote by the whole House, last night, was a foregone conclusion after the foreign affairs committee approved the terms of entry yesterday, despite Opposition criticism.

The Bill then will have to be approved by the Senate, where the Socialists also have a majority. Spain's sovereignty claims to Gibraltar and the rejection by the Canary Islands Parliament last weekend of the entry terms were the two issues seized upon by the Opposition in last-minute criticism of the treaty, signed here a fortnight ago.

Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, emphasized that an exchange of diplomatic notes between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar the day after the treaty's signing had fully protected Spain's position. Both countries were agreed, he said, that entry would not affect their Brussels agreement of last November about the future of the Rock.

Answering complaints that agriculture in the Canaries will be penalized, Señor Morán maintained that Spain's Atlantic islands had been given a unique concession, with the possibility of reviving their economic and fiscal regime without affecting the accession treaty.

GEC in Eureka deal

Paris (AFP) - The four leading Western European electronics companies have reached an agreement to collaborate on different components of the proposed Eureka project for high-technology research.

The French firm Thomson announced here yesterday. The three other companies are GEC of Britain, Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens of West Germany.

Industry analysts said the accord could be applied to a

variety of activities, including production of advanced microprocessors, gallium arsenide integrated circuits, microwave components.

Because of its capacity to produce circuits with gallium arsenide, an alternative to silicon which allows for faster processing of information, Thomson has recently been approached by US officials connected with President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative research programme.

Jury gives \$2.3m to beaten wife

Hartford, Connecticut (AP) - A jury award of \$2.3 million (£1.7 million) to a battered wife "spoke more loudly than we will ever be able to" about police duty to protect women from domestic violence, an official of a national organization for women said.

In its award on Tuesday, the 12 district court jury found that 29 Torrington police officers violated Tracey Thurman's constitutional rights by failing to protect her from a stabbing and beating by her estranged husband.

The jury also awarded \$300,000 dollars to her three-year-old son for emotional damage. He witnessed the 1983 attack that left Mrs Thurman, aged 24, scarred and partially paralyzed.

The case marked the first time a federal court agreed to hear the civil lawsuit of a battered wife.

Seveso waste man sentenced

Quentin, France (Reuters) - The head of a French waste disposal firm was sentenced to 18 months jail and fined £10,000 for receiving and concealing highly toxic dioxin waste from the Seveso disaster.

But 17 months of the sentence were suspended and court sources said 68-year-old Bernard Paringaux would not go to prison as he had already served a month in jail awaiting trial.

Whale rescue

Sydney (AP) - Trawlers towed 21 stranded whales to safety as 400 volunteers helped to rescue dozens of the creatures from one of the biggest mass beachings recorded on Australian shores. About 30 whales died on the beach, 200 miles north of Sydney.

Cholera scourge

Dhaka (AFP) - At least 48 people have died and nearly 1,000 have been treated in an outbreak of cholera at Sandwip Island, ravaged by a cyclone which swept southern Bangladesh last month.

More thaw

Peking (Reuters) - China and the Soviet Union have agreed to establish their consulates in Shanghai and Leningrad, the latest sign of a thaw in relations.

Clean bill

Paris (AP) - President Mitterrand's regular six-monthly health check gave "normal results" according to a communiqué from his office.

Mafia roundup

Naples (AFP) - Police arrested 156 suspects of the Camorra Naples Mafia in a swoop in Caserta, near Naples.

Springsteen gift

St Etienne (AP) - Rock singer Bruce Springsteen made a contribution of \$10,000 to help the unemployed here at the end of a concert.

Postman shot

Vitoria (Reuters) - Suspected Basque separatist guerrillas shot dead a postman working here on his mail round.

Correction

The vineyards of Chablis are in the department of Yonne, not near Lyons as stated in a report on the French wine harvest on June 5.

Britain to resist Pretoria sanctions

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government is warning itself to withstand pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas in October.

A foreboding is said to have been given at an emergency gathering of high commissioners in London this week called to consider the South African raid on Botswana.

British officials, while echoing the Foreign Office's previous condemnation of the Botswana incursion, were apparently isolated in the face of a call for economic action against Pretoria.

The Foreign Office would not comment on the meeting, whose outcome is said to have come as no great surprise to Whitehall.

British, while sharing the general abhorrence of apartheid, remain convinced that sanctions would damage the welfare

of black South Africans, without succeeding in their main objective.

It also remains very conscious of the substantial British investment in the Cape and the fact that South Africa is Britain's second biggest export market outside Europe and the United States.

At the last Commonwealth heads meeting in 1983, South Africa was warned that "appropriate measures" under the UN charter would have to be considered, if it continued to obstruct progress towards a Namibian settlement.

Britain is hoping that agreement can be reached on a similar kind of resolution at Nassau. Despite mounting pressure from white, as well as black, Commonwealth.

A number of countries, particularly those in southern Africa, are thought likely to lean back from the brink before long, for fear of damaging their own interests.

Grenada 19 face trial today for Bishop's murder

By Jeremy Taylor

Nineteen people go on trial in Grenada today charged with the murder of the former Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, and seven of his colleagues in October 1983.

Bishop, the charismatic leader of the Grenada revolution, was shot with three of his ministers against a wall in Fort Rupert, the island's military headquarters. The killings led to a brief period of military rule and an invasion by American and Caribbean forces.

The 19 defendants include Bishop's deputy, Bernard Coard, and his wife, Phyllis, the Army commander, General Hudson Austin, Army officers, and former members of the Central Committee of the New Jewel movement.

The defendants have been in Richmond Hill prison since the American intervention and several have claimed that statements given earlier were

extracted after beatings and torture. The trial has already been delayed several times by constitutional arguments.

The Grenada Government has appointed a team of Jamaican lawyers to handle the defence, after the defendants said they could not afford to retain lawyers of their choice.

The defence is likely to argue that the accused cannot expect a fair trial. After 18 months of a strong American presence and a series of books and articles which placed the blame for Bishop's death on Mr Coard and his faction.

The defendants face a possible death sentence if found guilty. The trial is the last hurdle Grenada has to cross to put the traumas of 1983 behind it. By September the American military personnel will have left. The Queen is due for a one-day visit on October 31.

Yugoslavia's migrant workers

Economy upsets homecoming

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

With the 700,000 Yugoslavs working in Western Europe, now beginning to feel insecure because of growing unemployment, the Yugoslav Government is anxious to settle with the Western governments the problem of return and integration. Belgrade faces the task of providing jobs and living facilities inside a country itself played with growing unemployment and other economic ill provoked by galloping inflation.

So far, however, there are no signs of any urgency. But during the recent visit by the West German Chancellor, Herr Helmut Kohl, there were discussions on providing for those Yugoslav workers in Germany who no longer have jobs and wish to come home.

At present there are above 330,000 Yugoslav guest-workers in West Germany, ten per cent of them jobless but staying put pending a settlement or hoping that they can find employment even at the price of accepting lower wages - which in itself places the guest-workers at a disadvantage and increases

their feeling of insecurity both economic and social.

Many have found a solution in taking up foreign citizenship. Nevertheless Yugoslav workers are now returning at a steady rate of some 10,000 annually. On the whole, their resettlement seems to have been done peacefully partly because a number have opened their own private businesses with government support or have invested their money in the public sector, thereby securing employment in Yugoslav industries.

There is, however, a feeling that the Yugoslav Government does not have a clear programme for integration and, while endorsing the principle, is failing to implement concrete measures.

One way is seen in the new liberalized law on joint ventures with which the Yugoslavs hope to attract more Western capital into their industry, thereby providing jobs for returning Yugoslav workers trained and experienced in Western industries.

Over the past ten years about 600,000 Yugoslavs returned home, the majority finding

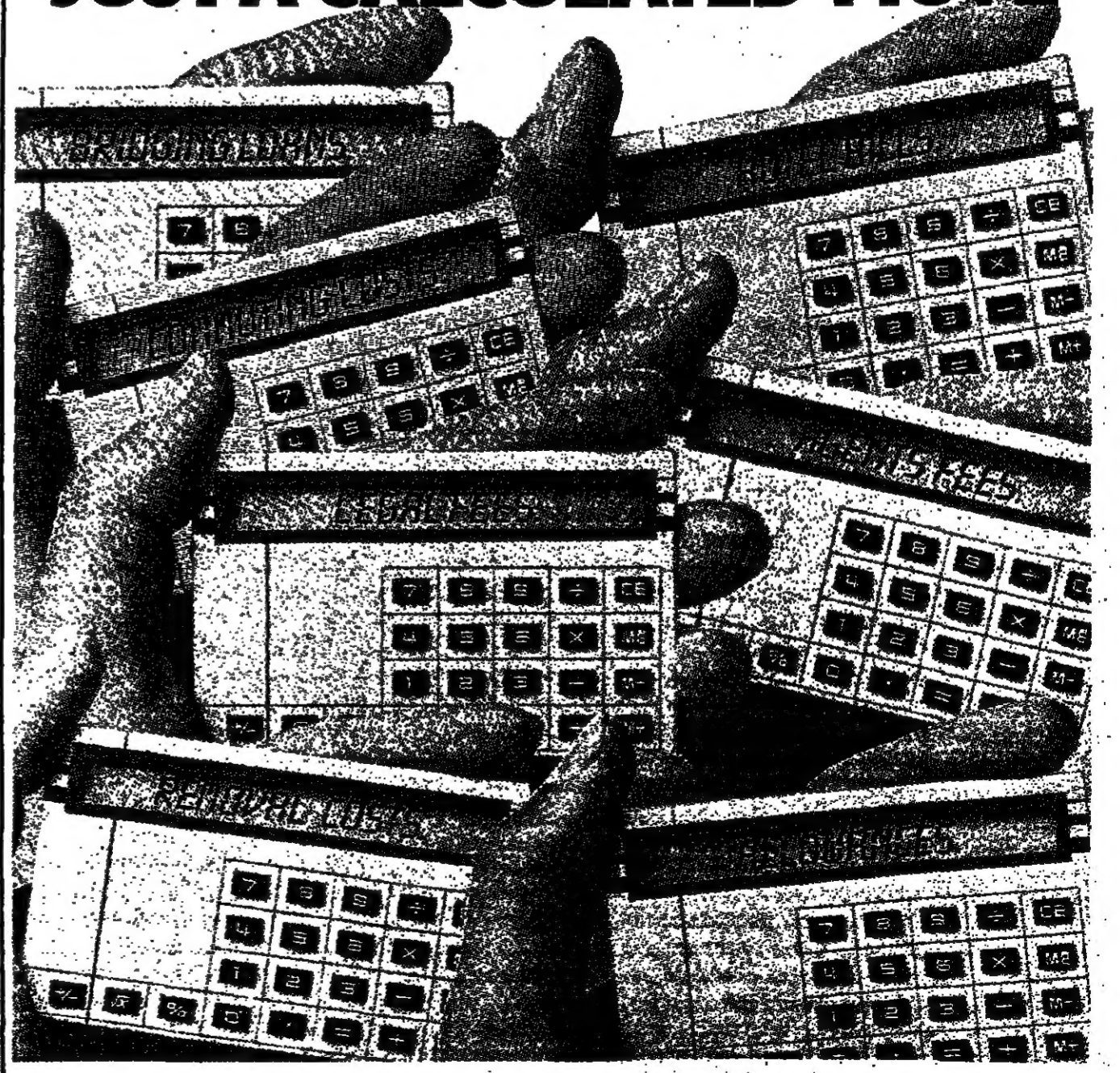
employment in nationalized industry and one third opening private businesses.

But, as a result, foreign remittances from the migrant workers have dropped considerably. Remittances also fell from those still abroad, partly because of declining confidence in the Yugoslav banks and partly because the Government here has been changing legislation on hard currency. A consequent feeling of insecurity diverted the workers' funds to banks outside Yugoslavia. According to economists' estimates just published here, about \$20 billion is held away in the accounts of Yugoslav guest-workers, but most of it in foreign banks. This sum would more than cover the entire Yugoslav foreign debt.

The problem is clearly how to attract the workers' hard currency savings into the country and thereby also ease Yugoslavia's economic problems.

Yugoslav migrant workers largely contributed to the dramatic improvement in living standards in the 1970s and even now one fifth of the population is in one way or another dependent on them.

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July 1985

THE ARTS

Theatre

Full attention on the lovers allows a brief glimpse of hope

The lovers superbly played: Anton Lesser feverishly obsessive, Juliet Stevenson capable of unfakable volcanic anger

Clive Merrison busy greasing the wheels in his electrifying performance as Pandarus, with Lindsay Duncan as Helen

Troilus and Cressida Stratford

From the time of Guthrie's Ruritanian version in the early Fifties, it has been an ingrained assumption that *Troilus and Cressida* is a contest - with a foregone conclusion - between gallantry and *realpolitik*. Every production I can remember has presented two contrasted military worlds.

Apart from the matter of distinguishing uniforms, no such contrast appears in Howard Davies' treatment of the play. The only

division is between combatants and civilians: and, even then, the war has had the effect of grinding them all down to the same level.

They share the same setting (by Ralph Koltai): a gutted palace hall with shattered windows, crazed doorways and smoke-blackened paintings, retaining just enough grandeur to indicate what has been lost. Here the Greeks and Trojans hold their crafty, acrimonious conferences, and finally cut each other to shreds amid the din of the battlefield. As for gallantry, there is little to pick between Achilles's myrmidons and the heavies who attend on Sean Baker's belatedly satiated Paris. The

only relief comes in the wonderful scene, out of time, when war is briefly suspended and the two sides stand gazing at the towers of Troy from the vantage-point of history.

The period appears to be Crimean, though samovars and Russian newspapers sometimes raise the spectre of the Winter Palace. Mr Davies has great fun with anachronisms: immortalizing the Achilles-Hector handclasp with a flash photograph, and allowing Agamemnon to report Patroclus's death over a field telephone. In the midst of the rubble stands an upright piano, to which Pandarus and others frequently repair to plunk out Fiona Scheer's twisted echoes of the waltzes and polonaises of the time.

The prevailing tone is comic, going much beyond the bitterly sardonic into the region of gags and belly laughs. The key performance here is Alun Armstrong's Thersites, who abducts his role as Shakespeare's "war and jealousy" and reverts from venomous denunciation to playing a Geordie clown in thick pebble-glasses, characteristically seen parading up and down as Agamemnon wearing a saucerpan helmet which he then cannot get off.

Mr Armstrong is a treat. But who has taken his place at the play's moral centre? Evidently Clive Merrison's Pandarus - a white-suited writer in a Panama hat busily greasing the wheels to bring the lovers together and finally hammer-

ing out an elegiac waltz amidst the smoke and gunfire.

It is an electrifying performance, part Mr Norris, part Dr Miracle, but it does not supply a focal point between the desolating image of the war and the broad comic detail of the production. What it does achieve, for once, is to concentrate full attention on the lovers, who are apt to get swamped by surrounding events. This time the statement gets squarely made that *Troilus and Cressida* contribute the only new and briefly hopeful element to the story before that too is obliterated by the war.

They are superbly played by Anton Lesser, feverishly obsessive, his

tongue racing to keep up with his flow of thought, and Juliet Stevenson, whose love, once declared, bursts out in the unfakable form of volcanic anger, and who relapses, tragically, with the Greeks after a scene verging on gang rape. Like her Isabella, this performance reclaims a part for which some actresses apologise and anchors it in the facts of human behaviour. Among the Greeks an unshaven Alan Rickman overplays the hysterical intrusions even for Achilles: there is a magnificently stately Ulysses from Peter Jeffrey and a fine, doomed Patroclus by Hilton McCre.

Irving Wardle

Hilary Finch reports from the Joensuu Song Festival in Finland Mystic wisdom

There seem to be as many music festivals in Finland as there are islands and lakes. This year the international focus switches from Savonlinna and opera to Joensuu, a sturdy lumberjack of a town in North Karelia, and the 150th anniversary of the *Kalevala*, Finland's national epic.

Runes were chanted and kanteles strummed here long before Sibelius was thought of, but it is Elias Lönnrot's 1835 collation of folk verse into a single epic, which was to diffuse the national Romantic neo-Kalevala mythology, that is celebrated today. As canvas and book-design show in Joensuu's handsome exhibitions, it is rather like celebrating the King Arthur of Burns-Jones and Rossetti or the Nibelungen of Wagner. It has its problems for the serious musician.

Cultivated cultural isolation in this "buffer zone" between Sweden and Russia has both deepened the significance of the *Kalevala* and narrowed any critical perspective on it. In its lowest form, new music tends to be merely imitative, picturesque at its highest. There is evidence of genuinely creative reinterpretation of the *Kalevala* and its associated material. An article by Olli Kortekangas in the current *Finland Music Quarterly* warns against the sterility of aesthetic historicism, and implicitly questions the value of the *Kalevala* quest for the musician. Einojuhani Rautavaara, whose latest opera, *Thomas*, was commissioned by and premiered at the festival, offers one positive response.

A substantial three-act, it will be presented alone in Helsinki on August 22 and 23 by Finnish National Opera. But it is the last part of an operatic trilogy, and the Joensuu Festival offered a valuable opportunity to hear it as such. The first two parts, *Marijatta, the fair maiden* and *The Abduction of the Sampo*, are little more than folk cantatas in a skillfully manipulated incantatory penitential idiom. Given basic but bold staging by Jussi Tapola, they played a handful of soloists against a background of verbal and non-verbal choral comment, in the former with flute and string soloists, in the latter with taped sound.

The characteristic preoccupation with the place of the token hero in an ubiquitous corporate consciousness (choral singing in Finland's musical life) is taken one stage further in *Thomas*. Rautavaara moves from strict adoration of *Kalevala* texts to an investigation of the collision of *Kalevala* and imported Western Christian culture. *Thomas* (a part written for and premiered by the baritone Jorma Hynninen) is the thirteenth-century Finnish bishop torn between the dogmas he is sent to proclaim and the seductive childhood visions of pre-Christian native religion. His progress from doubt and deception to the gaining of some sort of supernatural mystic wisdom is the very stuff of which a Maxwell Davies opera might be made; and, even among the birch boughs and Gothic arches of Jussi Tapola's powerful production, the work's dramatic structure has much of the naive inevitability of a *Magnus* or a *Treasure*.

His strength, though, lies in Rautavaara's libretto and score: a new, powerful synthesis of different tonal systems, forged into a strong, malleable dramatic language for orchestra, solo voices and, above all, the omnipresent chorus. At its best, it can function with an almost Janáček-like density and vigour. Layers under layers of Pekka Haapala's direction, there were outstanding performances from the Savonlinna Opera Chorus, from Hynninen himself, and from Sini Rautavaara, the composer's wife, who excelled in a ringing, wordless vocalise as the bird-like woman-spirit.

As the sounds of dancing and singing and the smell of roasting reindeer and coffee across the water, new compositions for the kantele, Finland's psaltery-like national instrument, were performed in Joensuu's music college. When much of its folk-music plink-plonks its way through relentless tonic-dominant harmonies, it was exciting to hear the extraordinary range of the instrument's true resonance and timbre exploited in the springing contrapuntal cross-currents of Pekka Kostainen's little solo *Imbroglia*, and in Pehr Henrik Nordgren's Lutoski-like Kantele Concerto.

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts

RPO/Previn Festival Hall

Elgar is the only composer to have a night to himself at the André Previn Music Festival - and he has done exceedingly well by it. I must say I had never thought of Mr Previn particularly as an Elgarian; but I was unusually convinced and compelled by his way with the music from the first of his *Cockaigne* Overture to the long, slow unfolding of the First Symphony's first movement.

It was this sense, in retrospect, of having watched layers being peeled back, of having witnessed the uncovering and discovering of something already achieved entire in the imagination, that gave this performance its particular potency. There were, for instance, the final appearances of the first movement's motto-theme, filtered by Previn through a screen of images of all that had gone before, and there was the way in which he made the strings of the Royal Philharmonic internalize and maintain the energy of the Scherzo in the wing of the Adagio, reinforcing, in turn, the inevitability of the introduction's return.

It was the sort of performance which made the symphony seem both more accessible and more impenetrable than ever before. Similarly, the Cello Concerto, in Yo-Yo Ma's hands, was revealed as a masterpiece of construction, yet with its making perceived almost physically, through the senses first and the mind second. Mr Ma's is an extraordinarily tough, composi-

tional approach to the work, harrowing as it were into the very reasons for its harmonic genesis. Some listeners, I know, find such muscularity impedes the work's emotional impact. I find it redefined and expanded.

The progressive strengthening of the swaying main theme, seems all the more urgent because of the deceptive nonchalance of its first appearance in the context of the sheer breadth of Ma's opening rhetoric. And when that same theme reappears right at the end, after Ma's long, reverberant pianissimo, it is, alarmingly, with a searing snarl, corroding the surface of its apparent triumph.

Hilary Finch

Bach Choir/Wilcocks Albert Hall

The place of Sir Hubert Parry in musical history is secure, even if only within these islands, but to what extent his works have survived him is another matter. The evidence of Tuesday night's "Parry celebration" by the Bach Choir, which realized an unfulfilled ambition of Vaughan Williams through the Trust which now bears his name, was not a very hopeful prognosis for some of the choral music.

Extravagant claims were made in the programme for *The Soul's Ransom* (1906), which had had only a handful of

performances since it came to light again as a present by Gerald Finzi to the Bodleian Library. What was not mentioned, however, was Parry's belief that sensuous beauty in an orchestration indicated weakness of character, and it was the lack of anything much outside a mid-brown monotone for voices and orchestra alike that told against this 40-minute setting of verse by the composer mixed with lines from the Bible.

There were pleasantly lyrical solos for Jennifer Smith's soprano and Stephen Varcoe's baritone, which taxed them not in the least, the soprano not as much as *The Lark's Eaters* (1892), when she could with advantage have coloured her tone rather more. However, in what was said to be the first performance of this "in living memory" the dreamy Tennyson fantasy induced that same moist-eyed musical melancholy that Quiller-Couch in his time identified as a weakness of comparable English writing.

Beside the ceremonial Parry of *I was glad*, which became the Coronation anthem of this century, and the solid harmonic assurance of *Brer Ruff* of *Sirius*, not to mention the perennial popularity of *Jerusalem*, the performance of the other works seemed acts of piety more than invigorating revivals. Sir David Wilcocks, in his own jubilee year with the Bach Choir, the chorus themselves and the Philharmonia Orchestra nevertheless bent their efforts to them most earnestly.

Noël Goodwin

London débuts Colourful variety

extroversion and poetical insight held one captivated from the first note to the last. David Starer's harpsichord recital paid due compliments to the music of Bach by the way of the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue and the French Overture. I have heard more beguiling variety of pianistic colours here, though rather less so in the same composer's epic "Dante Sonata, a work whose technical and musical demands are only rarely met completely satisfyingly in any case. But Britten's attempt at it was more successful than many, and there could certainly be no qualms about the way he gave Schumann's Symphonic Studies, The balance between natural

intense dance forms of D'Anglebert's First Suite, which was exquisitely and meticulously decorated. Herta Kucharek is a young soprano who has already made her mark on the London opera stage. She offered the first performance of Richard Blackford's song-cycle *Echoes from the Woods*, settings of words by Louise Sebold. Some of these poems are vivid enough to touch on melodrama, and Blackford's response is an appropriately instinctive one, effective on first hearing, although one suspects that some of its intensity may dissipate itself on closer acquaintance. Kucharek sang the work, and Bryan Evans played it, superbly. The pair served equally well songs by Brahms, Mendelssohn and Schubert, while Kucharek's voice is expressive and flexible enough to curl itself around the two songs she chose by Poulenc.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Courage conquers

determined man, a successful civil engineer who became a probation worker in Brentford, because of conscience he said. He admitted his body had been much abused and that his determination could not overcome his 30-a-day smoking habit nor his fondness for a pint.

He managed 200 yards on his first run, going out in ordinary clothes so that stopping would not involve an obvious loss of face. It was six weeks before he could run a mile without stopping, but his grit took him to New York, where his madness produced 210,000

through sponsorship for the hospital on the 26.3-mile marathon.

But the inner daemon still prompted and he decided to enter the triathlon at Nice, where competitors set themselves to swim two miles in the sea, cycle 75 miles, and run 20. Mr Wilcox's crew joined Mr Clark in training and during the event, it was a gruelling piece of film and the understandable absorption in Mr Clark's effort precluded further probing of his driving force.

On the day, we saw him injected with cortisone before starting, an antidote to the hip

inflammation which may one day result in him having both hip-joints replaced. Ninety-two competitors needed medical treatment after the swim. Mr Clark was one. He had a touch of hypothermia.

Incredibly, he went on to finish, one of the 240 out of 392 starters who did so. It took him nearly 12 hours, six hours more than the winner, but, as the British team manager Alec Hunter said, everyone who finished was a winner.

Mr Clarke's wife, Marjorie and 11-year-old son Sam, who had been distraught when his father had been taken from the sea, joined him on the run-in. It was an extraordinary feat for a 43-year-old handicapped man. One wonders if that daemon is quieted.

Dennis Hackett



The American cinema historian and critic Richard Schickel (above) has just been signally honoured by the British Film Institute: interview by Sheridan Morley

Treasury of exotic information

he celebrities so they won't have their heads turned by the fame of the White House. In that sense, as Reagan has discovered, the Presidency is a wonderful job for an old actor. It's a great part: all entrances and exits and a lot of waving to applauding crowds.

Schickel's interest in Griffith began because he was in a sense the first star-maker. "That book was never meant to be my lifetime's work, though I did begin it in 1968. I used up all my advance just locating and screening all of D. W. Griffith's films: by 1973 I had achieved

four hundred pages and a divorce but still no book. I began to hate Griffith: a megalomaniac self-destructer instead of the first Hollywood martyr they always try to sell you. An impossible man with no idea how to stop the downward drift that occupied most of the second half of his life. All Griffith biographers get stuck at *Intolerance*: you look ahead and realize it's all downhill from there. It wasn't until I'd met my present wife and got my life sorted out, thanks to her, that I dared tell her I had this secret sin, an

unpublished Griffith biography, already weighing several hundred pounds, in the closet. It was Carol who made me get it out and then gave me the courage to finish it."

Published at the end of last year to great acclaim here and in the States, Schickel's *Griffith and the Birth of Film* is a treasury of exotic information about the man who once appeared in the American premiere of Oscar Wilde's *Salome* off-Broadway and later went on stage at Drury Lane to announce America's entry into the First World War. Since the book's completion (very largely at the urging of not only his wife but also his English publisher Colin Webb), Schickel has gone on to publish books about James Cagney, Cary Grant and Greta Garbo as well as an update of an early study of the Walt Disney empire. But, for a man so concerned with the links between power and the cinema, he is curiously reticent about his own authority as a critic.

"I don't believe that *Time* magazine has the power of, say, the *New York Times*, which can actually form a queue at a Manhattan box-office. With us it's more of a cross-country spread, and it really depends on the cover. With David Lean and *A Passage to India* I was able to make a very strong case for the cover, and I think that probably did do the film a lot of good in America. But I don't think a single review in *Time* has all that much power, and I'm very careful even to review the films that I like in such a way that single sentences cannot be lifted out of my reviews for advertising purposes. I don't believe that reviewers should be a part of the advertising business in any way, and I've even fought long and unsuccessfully against the *New York* film critics giving any kind of awards, simply because I think it puts us in the advertising business. All the same, I have to admit I'm damn glad to be getting this one myself."

Amazingly, it would seem to be the first he has ever had: for someone who started out as a child of the 40 years ago in a suburb of Milwaukee moving-go three times a week, and has never really changed his habits, it is recognition not before time of a useful life spent in the dark: "Nothing in my life ever quite matched the romantic escapism of the cinema. When I first graduated from the University of Wisconsin, where I'd founded the first film society, I had really meant to be a political journalist, but those were the days when Eisenhower was still asleep in the White House, and movies were just so much more fun to write about than I'd been doing them ever since."

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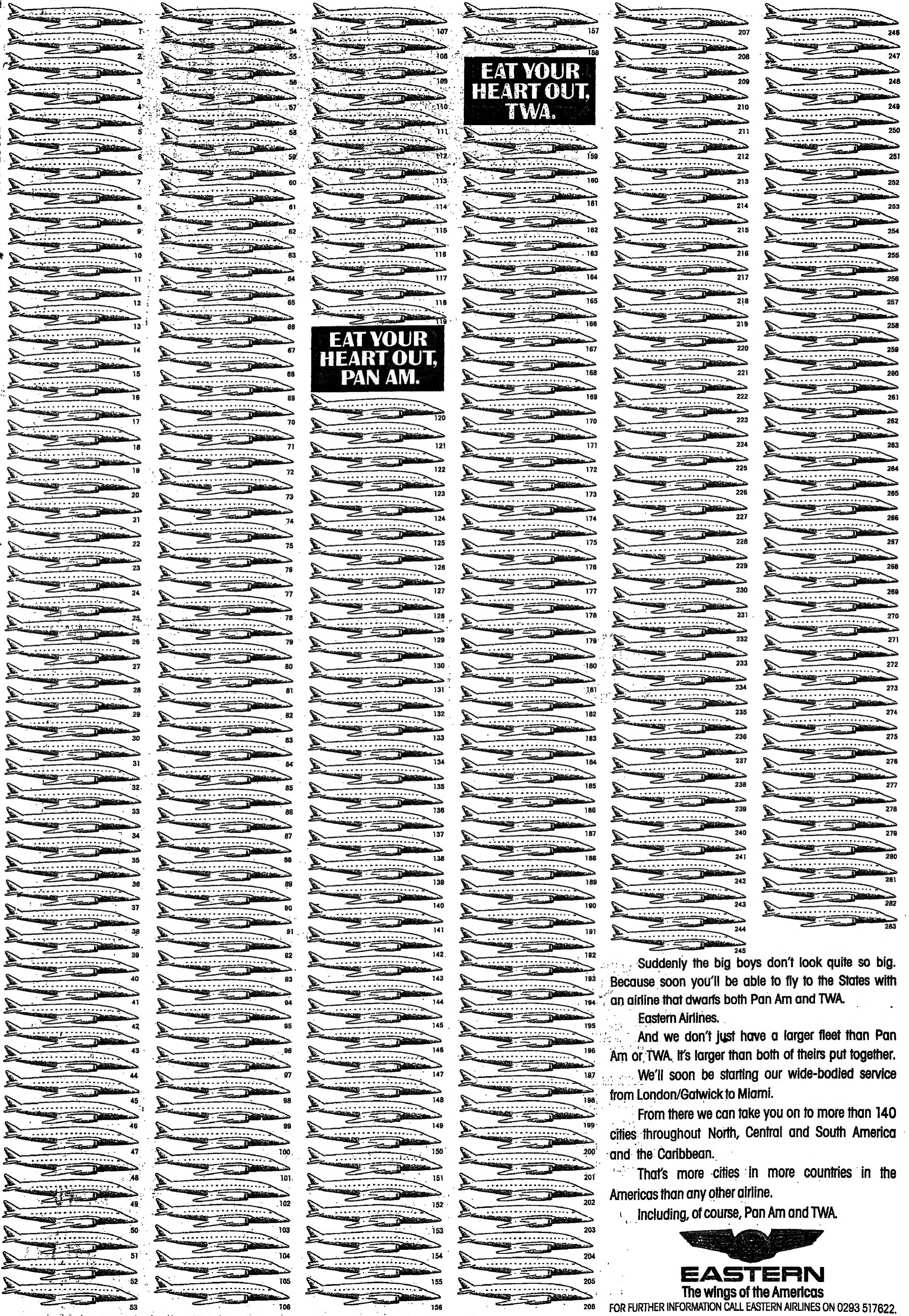
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from the Joensuu
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Source: Aviation Daily - May 17 1985



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SPECTRUM

Beating a path to the White House

The Times Profile: George Bush

The day after Vice-President George Bush returns to Washington from London at the end of his current 11-day visit to Europe, he will fly north to New Hampshire to deliver an Independence Day address.

The choice of New Hampshire as a venue for such a symbolically important speech is clearly deliberate. The State is traditionally the site of the first primary in a presidential election year, and Bush is making an early claim for the support of New Hampshire voters in 1988.

Five years ago, Bush lost the New Hampshire primary to Ronald Reagan. As everyone now knows, Reagan went on to win the nomination. Bush is determined not to lose again in three years' time when he makes his expected bid to take over Reagan's presidential mantle.

At this very early stage in the 1988 presidential race, Bush, the man who has been "a heartbeat away from the Presidency" for the past four and a half years, is clearly the front-runner for the Republican nomination. He is head and shoulders ahead of other presidential aspirants such as Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas or Howard Baker, former Senator of Tennessee.

The question which political pundits and pollsters are already beginning to ask, however, is: "Does Bush have the staying power to maintain his lead for the next three years?" Many believe he does not.

On paper, Bush's credentials look mighty impressive. His curriculum vitae is probably the most distinguished of any American public servant - Ivy League education, World War II hero, millionaire businessman, two-time congressman, head of the CIA, ambassador to the United Nations and to China, and Vice-President.

He also has the support of the most persuasive and influential political figure in the country, President Reagan. Although Reagan has not formally endorsed Bush, he has gone out of his way to say flattering things about him - "The finest Vice-President... who has had the most contact with what's going on."

The political differences that once separated the Connecticut "yankee" from the California "cowboy" have been buried. For instance, Bush is now an ardent supporter of the President's tax-and-spend plan, which he once derided as "voodoo economics". To hear Bush talk about the President's programme these days sounds like "whoopie economics".

Bush has also shown himself to be an effective and influential Vice-President, a job that used to be considered unimportant. Like Vice-President Mondale before him, he has given real meaning to the job, as his present visit to Europe has demonstrated.

From the start he insisted on



A heartbeat away from the Presidency: George Bush, war hero, millionaire, and favourite to succeed Ronald Reagan in 1988

BIOGRAPHY

1924 Born June 12 in Milton, Mass.
1942 Graduated Phillips Academy, Andover.
1942-45 War service as navy pilot. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.
1948 Defeated by Reagan for Republican presidential nomination. Chosen as Reagan's running-mate.
1951 Sworn in as 43rd vice-president of the United States.
1955 Vice-president for second term.

1966 Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas 7th District. Served two terms.
1971-73 U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.
1974-75 Head of U.S. mission to Peking.
1976-77 Director of the CIA.
1980 Defeated by Reagan for Republican presidential nomination. Chosen as Reagan's running-mate.
1981 Sworn in as 43rd vice-president of the United States.
1985 Vice-president for second term.

them that the administration was serious about arms control.

However, Americans do not choose their Presidents just for their foreign policy expertise - they would certainly not have elected President Reagan twice if they did - but for more mundane reasons, such as his positions on bread-and-butter domestic issues or how they appear on television. Here Bush is on weaker ground.

Part of Bush's problem is that few people seem to know where he stands politically. When he ran against Reagan during the 1980 primaries, he presented himself as the sensible "moderate" alternative to a conservative "extremist".

However, since becoming Reagan's running mate he has systematically tried to bury his moderate image, at least in public, and acquire a conservative pedigree. In last year's election campaign, for example, he did not try to contain his enthusiasm

for Reaganism or his contempt for the liberal Democrats and their philosophy of "tax and tax and spend".

In 1980, Bush was in favour of government funding of abortions in cases of rape and incest or to save a woman's life. By 1984 he shared Reagan's anti-abortion sympathies. In 1980, Bush was a supporter of the equal rights amendment. Four years later he opposed it.

Bush's apparent desire to need his master's voice on almost every occasion has led him to be unfairly described by some critics as Reagan's "puppydog". A columnist in the *New Republic* observed recently: "Every great leader needs a loyal friend who will chase a sick wherever he throws it, a source of uncritical affection he can count on to be there, no matter what, barking approval and wagging his tail. Nixon had Checkers, Reagan has George Bush."

Unfortunately for Bush, his con-

version to Reagan orthodoxy has raised doubts about his true political orientation, both among moderates and Conservatives. Although some prominent Conservatives, such as the Rev. Jerry Falwell, leader of The Moral Majority, have welcomed Bush to their ideological fold, others still tend to regard him as a "closet Liberal".

Bush's lack of a clear political identity is compounded by what is known in the media as "an image problem". It is not that Bush does not look good on television or when speaking in public - he does, in fact, look remarkably young and fit for his 61 years - but that he just seems terribly bland.

When he does try to appear tough or forceful, as he did during his debate with Geraldine Ferraro, his Democratic rival in last year's election race, he comes across as blustering and opportunistic, and when, later, he tried to curry favour with blue-collar workers by boasting how he had "kicked a little ass" during that debate, he appeared to many voters like a macho bully - and doubts were expressed about his political judgement.

The terms most often used to describe Bush are "loyal, team-player, moderate, energetic, sensible, experienced, nice and affable. These are all admirable qualities, but they do not necessarily win votes or inspire the masses. He is also referred to as "lightweight, invisible and

"preppie". A friend of the family once described him as a "cucumber sandwich". By this he meant that all the nice things said about Bush, who is known as "Poppy" to his friends, were true, but that he was basically soft.

Part of Bush's problem is his background. The Patrician stamp is all over him. He comes from an old New England family (his father was a banker and Republican senator from Connecticut) and went to the best schools, Andover and Yale. He married Barbara Pierce, a girl from a wealthy New York suburb, whose father published up-market women's magazines.

He entered Congress in 1966 as a congressman from a silk-stocking district of Houston, where he had made a fortune in the oil business. However, when he tried to get promoted to the major league he was twice defeated in his bid to be elected to the Senate.

After losing his second Senate race in 1970, he became in succession ambassador to the United Nations, CIA and Vice-President. In each of these posts he has proved himself to be hard-working and competent, but not particularly perceptive or innovative.

At the UN he led the lonely American campaign against admitting Communist China to the world body. When he lost he called it "a day of infamy". Meanwhile, apparently unbeknown to him, Henry Kissinger was in Peking discussing the establishment of Sino-US relations and President Nixon's visit to China.

Despite his advancing years, Bush has not shed his "preppie" image. He favours button-down shirts, blue blazers, Brooks Brothers suits and striped watch-bands. His passions are for jogging and tennis. If he were to shed 40 years, he would classify as a "yuppie", the young urban professionals who swung heavily behind Reagan during last year's presidential election.

Bush's opponents believe that his lack of political passion and his tendency to "play it safe" will eventually cripple his bid for the Presidency. These are, after all, the same characteristics that contributed to Walter Mondale's landslide defeat in 1984. His supporters, on the other hand, are confident that Bush will emerge as one of the most visible and capable members of the Administration during Reagan's second term and that this will enable him to maintain his present lead over his rivals for the Republican nomination. They also point to an important statistical fact - that of 40 American Presidents, 13 had previously served as Vice-President.

His trip to New Hampshire is only one of many journeys he has already made this year and will continue to make over the next three years to drum up support for his candidacy. Bush performs best when he is on the stump. It may well be that "the finest Vice-President" will be given the opportunity to prove that he can also become the "crackjack" President which he claimed during the 1980 primary campaign he would turn out to be. "I have a conviction," he said then, "I know I would be a better President than Reagan."

Nicholas Ashford

A feast for the beasts

With any luck at all, the world and his wife will be going to the zoo tonight.

They will have paid £12.50 each for the privilege of drinking at a number of bars, including a Champagne Gazebo, dining at a choice of restaurants featuring morris, can-can, mamouk, lion or Cossack dancers depending on the national cuisine on offer, and dancing to the likes of Chance, The Margarettes, the Pipes and Drums of the Caledonian Highlanders or Bojolly's Discotheque.

There will be a funfair, a prize draw, and a floodlit display by the band of the Coldstream Guards.

Oh, yes: the animals will be there, too.

If the organizers of The Wonderland Beano seem to have gone a bit over the top on behalf of the Zoological Society of London, it is hard to blame them. For one thing, they argue, "since the demise of the Belgrave Square Fair in 1982, there has been a major gap in the London social calendar"; for another, the proceeds are in aid of a new exhibits project.

More to the point, London Zoo really has something to celebrate this year. After more than a decade of declining attendances and penny-pinching despair, the society has at last received a permanent government subsidy that will allow it to plan ahead with confidence.

Last December, the Department of the Environment announced a grant of £3 million. It also agreed that money the zoo itself would be matched by a grant of up to £750,000 a year.

Development plans are extremely ambitious, and will transform the rather tatty old face of the zoo. There are to be 10 new arrival centres along the lines of the Sobell pavilions for apes and monkeys and the new lion terraces; and the immediate priority is to build a vast £2.4 million aquarium and redevelop the terraces for bears, mountain sheep and goats.

The priority is to build a vast new aquarium

Realization of these ambitions will require a delicate balance between the fund-raising "Wonderland Beano" approach and the continuing effort to make the public aware of the Zoological Society's international status as a learned institution.

On the one hand, we have the recent launch of a "Safari" range of children's foods linked to conservation and the adoption of an "Adopt an Animal" scheme, whose latest flight of fancy involved a range of presents for Father's Day tied to Dad's interests or appearance (a mandarin for do-it-yourselfers, a dormouse for fannies)... and on the other, the return to the wild of Przewalski's horse, the only living form of wild horse, and extinct in the wild in its native Mongolia and Russia for the past 50 years.

London Zoo and Whipsnade Park in Bedfordshire jointly own and manage, with Marwell Zoo in Hampshire, a breeding herd of about 50, several young stock of which are to be released in the next year or two. London Zoo has also had recent world-class successes in breeding and releasing Arabian oryx, okapi, gaur and bongo. Its obsession with the notoriously unworldly giant panda is, of course, legendary.

But with the best will in the world, the great zoo-going public tends to switch to the television when people start talking, as Mr David Jones, director of London Zoo, tried to last month, about the ways in which "responsible zoos, like the animals in their care, are evolving organisms."

Not only do they grow and flourish, but over a longer span of time they have changed and evolved into a variety of exotic and curious animals to vital organizations playing a major role in the world conservation strategy.

Modern zoos, in short, have become "internationally linked guardians of many rare and endangered species... veritable ark". What a shame that Veritable Ark had a prior booking at Dingwells and will not be performing at The Wonderland Beano this year.

Tony Samstag

TOMORROW



Taking a gamble: how Las Vegas is going up-market

Ali's fight doctor hits the canvas

The fight doctor, Ferdie Pacheco, who became famous as Muhammad Ali's physician, has a show of his own these days as colourful and varied as the one he helped to keep on the road in the dancing years of the great heavyweight boxing champion.

Dr Pacheco does not practise medicine any more. He is a painter, writer and boxing commentator with the American NBC television company.

His paintings on show now at Gallery 10 in Grosvenor Street, London, will surely delight collectors of works of the unschooled school. Broad sweeps of colour as flamboyant as the Ali shuffle strike you in combinations of yellow, red, orange, blue and green.

In one corner three slick promoters stand rubbing their hands; in another corner a boxing manager screams "Look what you done!" as his fighter lumbers in his stool with an eye injury. In the centre of the gallery a clarinetist plays to a naked woman whose figure

might have tickled Boucher pink. On the opposite wall a young Ali watches together with Schweitzer, Gandhi and Einstein, all larger than life, like the 47-year-old multi-talented doctor.

When you see the prints of his four 10th by 12th canvases of famous battles (sold for \$40,000 each to a man in St Louis, "Custer's Last Stand", "The Alamo", "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg", and "Marshall Ney's Attack on the British Square"), you wonder if this historian of the West and the Civil War is not after all, as he claims to be, "the last of the highly individualistic persons who does not fit too well into someone else's parade".

The secret of Dr Pacheco's energies lies in his belief that "you can do anything you desire". His ability to devote himself equally to all his activities is due, he says, to the discipline of his medical training. "You learn to compartmentalize yourself. When you are



Eyes front: Ferdie Pacheco with his larger-than-life portrait of Albert Schweitzer

attending a patient you cannot turn to your secretary and say 'Oh, by the way, don't forget to book the theatre tickets'."

Ferdie Pacheco says he has drawn ever since he was a child. "I soon learnt the correlation between having an artistic ability and avoiding physical labour. If I did a school art project, I knew my Mother would not get me to clean out the yard". Pacheco was a clever cartoonist and he realised that he could make people laugh or "lacerate them", as surgeons in his medical school found to their cost. "They were glad when I left", he said.

He was impressed by the American rural painter, Thomas Hart Benton, and Fletcher Martin, the WPA (Works Projects Administration) artist of the depression years, but his work now reflects the bold figure compositions of Rivera and Orozco.

He began life as a people's doctor in the black slums of Overtown in Miami. "The loneliest white man down there helping the poor people and fighters", as Ali once said, "He helped me when I hadn't even had but a few pro fights and he would never take anything for it."

Dr Pacheco, born of Spanish parents in the city, worked in the ghetto for 25 years. "When I

started out the blacks could not drink out of public fountains, they could not sit at the front of the bus, they could not go to the theatre. All they could do was pay their taxes and serve their country in time of war", he says.

Times changed dramatically and when, in 1975, his clinic was burnt down altogether with Overtown in the Miami riots, Dr Pacheco left the ghetto and never went back. "It was no longer a time for white liberals to be among the ghetto people. It was time for the black people to do it themselves."

His association with boxing started in 1960 when he went to Chris and Angelo Dundee's Fifth Street gym in Miami to care for their boxers. He met Ali in 1962. In his book, *Fight Doctor*, he recalls the "new kid" they were high on... the young giant walked into my office and began a non-stop monologue that lasted 15 years". Dr Pacheco left Ali in 1977 when the champion refused to take his advice and retire after the third fight with Ken Norton.

Dr Pacheco does not believe there is any contradiction in his promoting boxing on television after Ali's serious physical deterioration. "We in NBC insist that boxing is made as safe as possible. We will not cover a fight if an ambulance is

not in attendance. If a fighter has an eye disability or is shot through, I don't believe a fighter should continue beyond 35 years or 35 fights."

"When people ask how could I move from a noble profession like medicine to a violent one like boxing I say it is really the other way round. Boxing is a playpen compared with the harshness of the ghetto."

Though he still keeps a close eye on fighters it is seven years since he practised medicine. He still lives in Miami with his beautiful wife Luisa, who is a noted flamenco dancer, his 13-year-old daughter and four old friends - a 1931 Model A Ford, a 1937 Packard limousine, a 1941 Packard Darrin and a 1947 Cadillac convertible. He has completed 600 paintings, a 700-page novel, several Hollywood scripts, a play for Petula Clark called *Amen* and at present he is working on a TV series *Ghetto Doctor*. Perhaps they might better have called it *The People's Champion*.

Srikumar Sen

The exhibition of drawings and paintings by Ferdie Pacheco is on show at Gallery 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1 (01-491 8103) until July 5. Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

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BOOKS

The tale of two sisters

James Fenton on a complex novel of ideas and life among the intelligentsia

STILL LIFE
By A.S. Byatt
Chatto & Windus, £9.95

dishes which she will later come to adore because they come into fashion. But while it may be okay journalistically to say that "Elizabeth David taught a whole generation to see and smell and taste and make food", the point becomes untrue with overstatement. Again and again Miss Byatt thinks in labels: "This was the quiet, forgotten, static time of the middle Fifties, after austerity, before affluence, also before Suez and Hungary which were for next year." She signals to the future, at the expense of the present. "These were the days when the Barbican Centre was only a projection, a utopia in the minds of architects and planners in hope." Or: "this was before the arrival of what we in the Sixties liked to call 'satire'." Really, if she is happy to use the clichés *austerity* and *affluence* to describe historical periods it is pretentious to put inverted commas around the satire of the Sixties. What on earth was it if it wasn't satire?

Frederica's education at Cambridge is described in detail, much of it engaging. Then you reach a passage like this:

"I had the idea," she writes, at a later stage, "when I began this novel, that it would be a novel of naming and accuracy. I wanted to write a novel as Williams said a poem should be: no ideas but in things. I even thought of trying to write without figures of speech, but had to give up that plan, quite early." I can't imagine why she feels she has to tell us this, in the course of the book itself. The project referred to is as irrelevant to the resultant criticism as it would have been to say, "I had the idea of building my own coracle and paddling across the Atlantic." The Williams she is referring to is William Carlos Williams, author of such poems as "This is just to say."

in what passes nowadays for poetry. But nowadays is long ago.

The novel Miss Byatt writes concerns two bookish sisters in the 1950s.

"Ah, you care," said Raphael, and slowly, incredibly, he bent his head, put down his own arms, drew her towards him, and kissed her on the mouth. Frederica was not Marcel Proust dissipating Albertine's kiss in pages of cross-referencing psychology, aesthetics, self-analysis, comparisons with other kisses. She breathed hard and took it in: she put up a hand to touch the dark hair and found it harsher than she had imagined it. The kiss she characterised as "thin" - it was nervously given, and drawn back bird-like immediately.

This is tiresome and sneaky: Frederica, says the author, does not kiss by the book; it is left to the author to dissipate the effect, but Frederica still kisses in inverted commas.

Miss Byatt wishes to emphasize, throughout the book, that there is no such thing as an innocent eye. Our responses are educated, culturally determined. And while this is to an extent true, the effect of the novel is to make it seem untrue, or horribly caricatured.

The young Frederica, before taking up her scholarship at Newnham, works as an au pair in Provence. She learns to assist "in the preparation of foods she believed herself, in 1954, to dislike: aïoli, *estouffade de boeuf*, kid stewed with wine, tomatoes and garlic..." A bouillabaisse "held no romance for her for she had not then read Ford's description of the great bouillabaisse in the *Calanques*, nor Elizabeth David's description of the colours and patterns of fish on the stalls."

Now the simple truth of the matter is that young people very often dislike foreign food on first acquaintance. How easily this could have been expressed. There is a small, pleasing irony in the sight of a young girl preparing, with distaste, the very

He took her to see the *Seven Samurais* at the Arts Cinema, in an uncut version. Frederica began watching this in a Cambridge mood, looking for structure, recurring motifs, moral form. Nigel sat very still, absorbed. After a time something strange happened to Frederica, which, being Frederica, she observed, without impeding the happening. She began to believe the film, to suffer with its people, to feel fear, hope, love and hatred as she had not done since childhood, since Robin Hood and David Copperfield, Redgummet and Ivanhoe. It was perhaps for a perpetuation of this willing suspension of disbelief for the moment that those like herself committed themselves to the study of literature.

But of course you don't have to read English at Cambridge in order to enjoy a very good film. Note how credit for the enjoyment is given to the perceiver rather than to the director or the actors of the film itself. Frederica is "dazzled by the clarity of her perception of the innocence lost by study" - she congratulates herself. She also seems to contradict herself.



She is, incidentally, a tremendous snob, on the look-out for something to be snobbish about. Men of good families attract her, but tend to be intellectually unsatisfying. Artists are wildly attractive, but have other drawbacks, including an unresponsiveness to her coolly experimental attitude to sex, and her invasive reaction to anything smacking of genius.

A great deal of the authorial point of view seems to coincide with Frederica's. And yet when it suits her Miss Byatt is able to tell her story directly and vividly. There is a striking description of childbirth and the humiliations of a maternity ward of the period. The book ends on a bold stroke, with the author killing off the older sister in a domestic accident. At moments like this one sees that so much education, and so much fuss about art, has not blinded Miss Byatt to the world. She knows about pain and can evoke it well. It is in discussing her pleasures that she becomes so perverse.

Old people still have feelings

FICTION
Nicholas Shakespeare

HARNESSING PEACOCKS
By Mary Wesley
Macmillan, £8.95

IN THE DARK
By R. M. Lamming
Cape, £8.95

THE STREETS OF ANCOATS
By Malcolm Lynch
Constable, £7.95

THE HOUSE OF KANZE
By Nobuko Albery
Century, £9.95

ITALIA PERVERSA
By Richard Appignanesi
Quartet, £8.95

As no doubt she is sick of hearing, Mary Wesley did not publish any fiction till she was 70, at an age when she had seen more changes of assumption about the world we live in than any other generation. In her first two irresistibly enjoyable novels she proved she was unshockable. In *Harnessing Peacocks* - which like *Jumping the Queue* and *The Camomile Lawn* I read at one sitting - she cannot resist trying to shock.

The novel opens with Hebe, a girl named after the goddess of youth, delivering news that she is pregnant. There are middle class yelps from her family as to "who is the man?" We do not know until the end, but jump a decade to Hebe as a single mother living in some hideous street. Her son Silas (all Wesley's characters have exotic names) is expected home from private school. To pay his fees it emerges that Hebe cooks for elderly women. Not only that. She hires out her body - usually to their sons - at rates that would keep Silas at Eton for life.

Following her progress, like ancient gods peering through their place-nez, are an elderly set of men and women who get vicarious pleasure from Hebe's antics. "Old people still have feelings", she observes at one point in a phrase that is the key to Mary Wesley's work. Like their author, their innocent dimples plumb deep wells of experience.

Hugely enjoyable though it is, *Harnessing Peacocks* is a more contrived work than before. For the neat needs of fiction Hebe has to be detached, but she need not be so passionless and calculating a figure. The man at the novel's centre - Silas's father - is similarly unsatisfactory. One also feels that having let her hair down Mary Wesley is now deliberately rather than spontaneously seeing how far she can go. With Terry, Hebe's black lover who installs burglar alarms and delights in reading Donne while wearing satin knickers, she goes too far.

R. M. Lamming paints a very different and disconcerting picture of old age in her second novel *In The Dark*. Lawson, an 84-year-old bibliophile, has moved to a new house with his books and his housekeeper of 20 years. A techy man of hysterical sensitivity and Pin-foldian biliousness, he sits sipping milk in his library, fingering his inert dusty volumes. Yet he receives no sustenance from literature. Instead, all his imaginative energy goes into fantasizing what people - especially his housekeeper - think of him, which he does in short snarling sentences. He is a joyless creature whose sap has dried.

whose mind, so unlike a Wesley character, is exasperated by anything that disturbs his routine or privacy.

Into this vacuum stumbles Moira, an unlikely giggling barmaid of a woman who has heard about his books. Lawson is first horrified, then fascinated. He lends a precious tome, he attends a literary society where his hearing aid goes off with a banshee howl, and finally, at a Christmas meal, he makes a grotesque and goatish pounce.

Lamming shows an impressive confidence and control over her material. *In The Dark* works as both a warning about what happens when life is admitted too late, as well as a warts-and-all portrait of the self-revolution and selfishness of a man on the shelf.

With his first novel *The Streets of Ancoats*, Malcolm Lynch won the 1983 Constable Trophy (a north of England award for the best part of an unpublished manuscript). It has taken him two more years to finish this account of street life in 1920s Manchester. I suspect Lynch, who grew up in the Ancoats district, would have written it better as autobiography.

The novels by Nabuko Albery and Richard Appignanesi are worthy of note if only because they come garlanded with praise from Angus Wilson, Graham Greene, and Iris Murdoch. Celebrity quotations are very popular at the moment, but readers should beware. Albery's saga of Japanese theatre is an acceptable but unexceptional work of fiction, more of a well-researched labour of love. Appignanesi's is a powerfully pretentious novel - the first of a trilogy - propelled by cryptic internal dialogues.

Pioneer of a love that dared to speak its name

Kay Dick

OUR THREE SELVES
A Biography of Radclyffe Hall
By Michael Baker
Hutchinson, £12.95

Excellence prevails in this definitive biography of Radclyffe Hall: a tacky subject - the "lesbian lifestyle" of the author of the once banned as obscene *The Well of Loneliness* - which, if mishandled, could have degenerated into gossamer. Mr Baker's approach is one of cool detachment; his treatment documentary, his psychological analysis shrewd; his critical assessments admirably succinct; all framework qualities which shore up what is an entertaining biography.

Radclyffe Hall, saw herself as a pioneer, battling against prejudice. Coloured in her view, to induce tolerance and sympathy for homosexuals. Like most pioneers she erred on the side of the ridiculous, and her gargantuan earnestness, humourless, and turgidly written *The Well of Loneliness* was an act of propaganda. Today's verdict is that it is old-fashioned and singularly innocent. "And that night they were not divided" is the nearest she gets to sexual consummation.

The Furies of the 1928 prosecution astonished: "Disgusting... prejudicial to the morals of the community... unnatural vice... filthy..." and so on. One can only conclude that these jurists had frenzied imaginations - pornography on the brain! What would these gentlemen have said at the recent radio choice of *The Well* as a "Book at Bedtime"? Now a classic?

Mr Baker takes his title from Radclyffe Hall herself, referring to the extraordinary bond between herself and the two main women in her life, Mabel Batten, known as Ladye, a noted beauty and *lieder-singer*, painted by Sargent, who in her fifties took the 27-year-old John (as R. Hall called herself and as does Mr Baker throughout) as her lover, and Una Troubridge (later Lady T.) who lived with John for 30 years. When Ladye died, following the beginning of Una for John, began the bizarre practice of keeping in touch spiritually with Ladye whose advice in all crises was de-

manded. A lifelong addiction somehow integrated into Una and John's Catholic conversion. Funny, if not so basically tragic: Mr Baker keeps a tight rein on distortion. Both ladies "cultured" John. I suspect Ladye's influence was the more stimulating and sparkling. Una was, on the evidence here, often insupportable, with her social aspirations, suburban tastes, and neurotic bossiness.

So much is fascinating and engrossing often funny, moving, and plain hilarious. John saw himself as a man trapped in a woman's body. Here she was old-fashioned and unintelligent. Her contemporaries - Natalie Barney, Romaine Brooks - accepted homosexuality as their

hazard education, all magnificently marshalled. Mr Baker has access to unpublished diaries and letters, and uses these with great flair. In so many aspects both John and Una were preposterous, out of touch, reactionary, aping the male in dress even to underwear, with domestic habits straight out of a Victorian musical comedy. When John began as novelist Una triumphed: she could spell. In fairness R. Hall did write two good books, *The Unlit Lamp* the best and *Adam's Breed* (the James Tait Black award). The rest of her work, *The Well* apart, was rather horrendous. Mr Baker's critique of *The Well* is the best I have ever read.

Brilliantly Mr Baker covers John's family background. Near-county, not as grande as she would have wished; the adored debaucher, womanizing father, the foolish avaricious mother, the hunting, the hap-

natural sexuality, and saw no reason to over-press in attitude or dress. John regarded herself as Una's husband rather than her lover, an attitude Mr Baker appreciates the irony of. When at work on a book John sexually abstained, which may explain the lack in her work, since sex surely inspires creativity. Small wonder that she, being the husband, should at a late stage take on a mistress. One Russian co-lessee, Souline, who came into it, materially on the make. Una did not lose her head: she even endured a *ménage à trois*. It was poor John who suffered: the final passion is the strongest.

Dramatic and lively personal and domestic details apart, the chapters relating to the prosecution of *The Well* are riveting. Should not be missed. Magnificent Mr Baker's documentary style here, with its full picture of all involved from the Home Office to publishers and distinguished fellow authors. Altogether a superb biography.

New light on an old Latin lover

Peter Jones

CATULLUS AND HIS WORLD
By T. P. Wiseman
Cambridge, £9.50

The survival of all except one of Catullus's poems is due to a single manuscript (since lost) which was discovered in the 14th century "under a bushel": hiding its light, one assumes. The light of Catullus has shone brightly ever since, on 16th and 17th century poets who found in the "kisses" and "sparrows" poems almost limitless inspiration, on Victorians who romanticized him ("some woman might have saved him and shown him the truth") and on Sixties' men who put him on the pornogram and turned up the volume.

Peter Wiseman, one of our best Roman historians, will have none of this. Determined that we should not allow our own reflections to distort the mirror of the past, he enthusiastically plunges us into a 1st century BC Rome, where one feels one could hardly turn a corner without being buggered or flagellated. He takes us into a world of aristocratic, domineering, pleasure-loving women like Clodia, Metellus's wife (though he does not believe she is Catullus's "Lesbia"), vividly paints the scene as Cicero takes the scalpel of his rhetoric to her in his defence of her ex-lover Caecilius, and contrasts with all this the gentle, innocent Catullus, the young poet from the provinces, whose values were rooted in fairness, faithfulness and *pietas*. We follow the course of his contact with this world, and especially his affair with Lesbia. More controversially, Wiseman argues that Catullus the lyric poet is also Catullus the essayist and mime-writer. He closes with a delightful survey of 19th and 20th century responses to the poet.

This is heady stuff - a real Rowing job (if that can be a compliment) but without the rebarbative. But is it true? Wiseman knows all about the biographical fallacy, of course, but he does not enquire into the conventions which governed Roman poetry, and I was never entirely sure where the world of the poems was supposed to end and the real world begin.

But Wiseman knows what he is doing, and the book has its full complement of powerful scholarly underpinning. It is as if his last word on Catullus (on whom he has been publishing for 15 years), is intended not to close the debate but to challenge us to advance it. So I applaud the book as a scintillating work of imaginative scholarship.

The beat of the bard possessed

POETRY

Robert Nye

inside his rantings and ravings. It has to be admitted, though, that the later work is pretty tired and thin.

Now the American poet Allen Ginsberg seems to me in some of his better poems to be another possessing or possessed by this *howl*. The trouble is that his better poems are precious few and his *Collected Poems 1947-1980* (Viking, £16.95) is more than 800 pages fat. At worst, Ginsberg's work is loose, gaudy, sentimental, deficient in wit and intelligence, the trivial outpouring of a loud and vulgar conceit. At best, as in the early and influential *Howl* (1956), it is inspired by a genuine savage indignation which I do not think that Swift himself would have despised.

I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness, starving, hysterical, naked, dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix, angel-headed hipsters...

Difficult to deny the authority and authenticity of that, and when Ginsberg combines his prophetic power with a certain unexpected sense of humour about his own avowed homosexuality (*America I'm putting my queer shoulder to the wheel*) the result is memorable as well as moving. I wish he had written less, but more intensely, concentrating on those moments of vision which he has always (and rightly) valued. As it is, beyond all the hubbub, there is a real minor poet, in the Whitman tradition, somewhere

Poems in the palm of the hand, life-lines, Fingers tapping the ridge of the shin-bone, The bridge of the nose, fingerprints, breath: Then the silvery skin of the lily, If increasing the secrets, the answers - The physician's power in cold dwellings, Candles behind this veil of synonyms.

SATURDAY

Our summer supplement of holiday reading includes travel books and a piece by Jan Morris on how to write them, gardening, biography, paperbacks, birds, children, and Wodehouse.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Export award

There is no enterprise like free enterprise. Ask Aims of Industry. Better still ask Norman Tebbit. On Monday lunchtime at the International Press Centre in London, he is presenting the organization's annual National Free Enterprise Award jointly to flamboyant Yorkshireman Sir Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries, and Tory peer Lord Hanson, chairman of its parent company, Hanson Trust. "It's in honour of their achievements," Aims told me yesterday. Earlier this month Hanson launched the second biggest ever rights issue on the Stock Exchange of £519 million. At the weekend, in the *Mail on Sunday*, White revealed the entire sum would be invested in the United States. He told the paper: "We are not interested in making acquisitions in the UK. In fact, the only reason we went for a rights issue is because there is nothing in Britain worth buying. We haven't built this company up by overpaying for a bunch of garbage."

● Latest TUC figures show the nation's smallest union is the Society of Shuttlemakers with just 49 members - quite dwarfed by the 90-member Spring Trap Makers' Society and the 100-strong Military and Orchestral Musical Instrument Makers' Trade Society.

Making waves

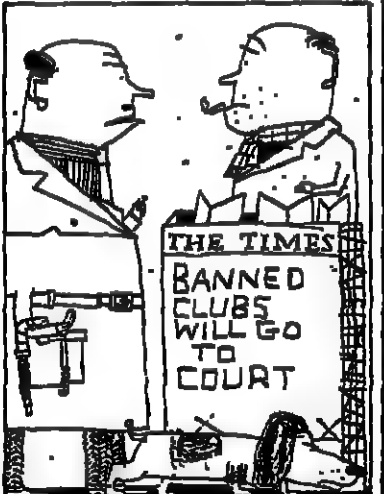
Labour social services spokesman Michael Meacher, who blew it by talking of ending mortgage tax relief, indulged in some more policy making on the hoof during Tuesday's Commons debate on supplementary benefit payments for board and lodging. Labour should bring such accommodation under the Rent Acts, he declared. Labour MPs were yesterday walking around with their heads in their hands at the thought of it... seaside landladies being taken to fair rent tribunals... end-of-the-pier magicians seeking security of tenure...

● On page 301 of a learned paper to British archbishops and bishops, a group of Catholic theologians reveal Victoria Gillick has taught her children to call Cardinal Hume "Basil Brush".

Borderline

Here's a conversation stopper for Labour MP John Home Robertson, who yesterday asked in Parliament if the Environment Secretary "will make representations to FIFA concerning the impact of the ban on English football clubs playing matches in other countries on Berwick Rangers football club, which is a member of the Scottish League although the club is based in England." Good one.

BARRY FANTONI



"I know the public gallery is fenced off, but is it electrified?"

Goodness

Gordon Reece, whom tradition demands I call Mrs Thatcher's affable, champagne-tipping Swaggy, is spending ever greater quantities of his valuable time at Guinness, where the Irish brewers are plotting the £303 million takeover of whisky distillers Arthur Bell. With his unpaid job as press director at Tory Central Office ending next week, could Guinness's HQ provide a home for him during the remainder of his sabbatical from *Occidental Oil* in America? Certainly not, Guinness told me yesterday. Reece is in no sense acting as their consultant. So what I asked, was he doing there all morning (his assistant at Smith Square had even given me the Guinness number)? "Mr Reece is a personal friend of Ernest Saunders, the chief executive," said a spokesman. The lad's altruism knows no bounds.

As you were

The Tories have had trouble finding someone to appear opposite Neil Kinnock on Jimmy Young's Yorkshire TV programme this Sunday. After three weeks they rang to say that Norman Fowler - YTV's first choice - could not come and suggested one of his deputies. "Thanks, but no," said Young's producers: "how about Tom King?" Alas, he would be speaking in Scotland tomorrow, when the programme is recorded. Finally they settled on Lord Young, jobs minister. But last week Central Office cancelled him too, suggesting instead John Gummer - a choice more than acceptable to Kinnock's minders. Last weekend, however, the party thought again about whether Gummer was really an acceptable face of Thatcherism so close to a key by-election. So who will face the cameras? None other than the personable King, who will fly after all.

PHS

How terrorism can be checked

by Michael Yardley

There are no simple solutions to the problem of terrorism. Like cancer it is a collection of different but related diseases catalogued under a single name, and like cancer it can be treated in different ways at a variety of different levels. Among those professionals dedicated to countering terrorism, the tragic events of the last two weeks have at last brought to light some new ideas.

It is widely accepted that airport security is a compromise. Most airports aim to achieve a reasonable level of security at acceptable cost without major inconvenience to passengers and without creating massive delays. Few experts deny that a determined terrorist could penetrate most existing systems. How could things be improved?

If passengers were willing to accept a general ban on cabin baggage (with the possible exception of handbags) hijacking would be virtually eliminated overnight. It could be made even more difficult for terrorists if passengers were frisked as they entered the aircraft and if a "skymarshal" was present on every flight. The Israelis and Syrians have clearly proved that such systems work, and do not create an intolerable burden on normal airline operations. A half-way measure would be to provide passengers with an identical transparent container for their flight essentials and to frisk them after

they pass through the metal detecting arch which usually follows passport control.

What about baggage and cargo? At the moment there may be random examination procedures or X-ray checks. This is not enough. It is possible to electronically "sniff" or scan everything that enters a plane's hold but the process is laborious. One could devise a machine (some prototypes have been built) operating above a conveyor belt, which would automatically check all suitcases. Until this can be done individual checks must be carried out on every piece of luggage and cargo which enters the aircraft.

Another area where immediate improvement is required is ground staff operations. Currently too many unvetted people have access to aircraft. Employers of catering and cleaning staff should be able to approach the police directly and ask if anyone on the staff has a criminal record. No one should get an "airside" pass without such clearance. At the moment this information is obtained either illegally (it is no secret that access to police records is all too easy) or not at all. Police should have this responsibility rather than private security firms.

All airport security systems should be subject to frequent and realistic test procedures. The carrot of financial rewards for detection should be used together with the stick of potential unemployment. Airlines themselves should take a larger responsibility for security rather than leaving it to the airport authorities, and procedures at secondary airports need to be reviewed.

The need for an international initiative stretches far beyond the field of airport security. Many experts, and even some journalists, now feel that the media are falling victim to the terrorists. Terrorism makes good television, but the media must come to terms with the fact that freedom of speech and responsibility go hand in hand. Precedents already exist for media self-censorship - for example, temporary news blackouts in kidnapping cases - which balance journalistic freedom against risk to life.

It is clear that some sort of mechanism needs to be worked out for the reporting of terrorism. Whatever it is it needs to be simple. One possibility would be an agreement not to publish on-the-spot visual images.

Another nettle which needs to be grasped is that of hot pursuit. Such

policies have been severely criticized in the past as the use of terror against terror. But terrorists and, more importantly, those who give them direct support might well be considered legitimate military targets. It can be argued that terrorists are fanatics who want to become martyrs; this may be true but frequently they are encouraged by political pragmatists who might consider their actions more carefully if their own lives were at stake. There is an almost unanimous belief among those military and intelligence officers involved that the only way to defeat terrorists is, bluntly, to kill them.

Intelligence services the world over are hindered by their own bureaucracy and inter-departmental rivalries. A more cooperative approach (as recently demonstrated in operations against the IRA) must be used to get one step ahead.

Total security is not possible. Too much ostentatious security plays into the terrorists' hands and often serves only to alienate the public. It is a sad fact that the label of "security" is often used as a licence to be rude or aggressive. Security which is sensibly conceived need not endanger the basic rights of the individual - indeed it should exist to protect them.

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The author is a security consultant.

David Marquand sees an end to political polarization

At last liberal England reasserts itself

The county council result, the opinion polls and the parties' campaigning postures in Brecon and Radnor all show that British electoral politics are now triangular. Hence, of course, the talk about a hung Parliament and a possible post-election deal between the Alliance and one of the old parties. Behind the battle of the polling booth, however, looms the battle of ideas. Here the position is both simpler and more complicated. It is simpler because, on the really crucial economic issues, the government's opponents are all essentially on the same side.

There are two great dividing lines in British politics. One separates the neo-socialist left from the majority who want to see a strong and profitable private sector. The other separates the free-market right from the equally great majority who want reasonable levels of public provision and extensive state intervention. After six years of Mrs Thatcher, the second distinction is the one which matters. The Conservative and Labour moderates clearly belong on the interventionist side. Despite vague talk about the "social market", so does the Alliance.

So far as ideas are concerned, the battle is between Mrs Thatcher and the rest. For those who believe, as I do, that her government has been a moral and social catastrophe, the important thing is to beat her; we can argue about the succession later. The battle of ideas is more complicated because Mrs Thatcher's opponents have not yet made a coherent intellectual appeal. Thatcherism is simple - desperately, terrifyingly simple. It began as a reaction against economic decline and those who could plausibly be blamed for it. Now industry is declining still further, and unemployment rising. But it is not enough to show that Mrs Thatcher has betrayed the constituency which she



brought into being. It is also necessary to show that there are better answers to the harsh questions of decline and renewal which she put on the political agenda.

On one level, that is comparatively easy. In different ways Japan, Scandinavia and Central Europe all show that the values of liberal England - the values of cooperation and fair play - are not only compatible with, but essential to, the successful management of an advanced industrial society. They also show that the values of free-market individualism are economically obsolete as well as socially destructive.

But it is not enough to have the right values. It is also necessary to have institutions through which they can be realized. Our political system hinders consensus - not only in the obvious sense that its chief mechanism is a running adversarial battle in the House of Commons, but in the more important sense that it prevents systematic and accountable power-sharing between the state and the organized interests which ultimately determine the course of the economy.

Previous governments did share power with the organized interests. The logic of their economic policies drove them into doing so. They were

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no doubts that Peter Walker knows it too.

So far, however, the only leading politician to take the next step in the argument is Sir Ian Gilmour. This is that incomes policies will not work without consent. And the lesson of more than 40 years is that consent will not be forthcoming unless those who have to do the consenting - employers as well as unions, skilled as well as unskilled - have some share in making decisions.

These are not easy questions. They raise slippery issues such as the nature of democracy, the meaning of representation and the responsibilities of citizenship. But that is no reason for running away from them. They are lurking in the background, and everyone knows it.

If their successors are to carry conviction, they will have to do the same. They will have to recognize that Mrs Thatcher cannot be defeated on the economic plane alone; that the reconstruction of the political order is not an optional extra in a programme of national recovery, but the most important element.

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The author is professor of politics at Stirling University and a member of the SDP national committee.

Richard Owen on the uneasy co-existence of Islam and Soviet communism

Comrades with a Koran

— conducted according to ancient ritual with the body wrapped in a winding sheet and laid on a catafalque (there are no coffins in Muslim funerals).

"We keep to the old ways", said a grizzled Uzbek sitting in the dust of the gateway, just across the road at the mausoleum is the grave of Mufti Babakhan, former leader of the Central Asian Muslims, and father of the present mufti, Shamsuddinhan ibn Ziyatuddinhan Babakhan.

The Tashkent headquarters are not impressive; they lie in the old district of the city, amid dusty streets and clay huts. Apart from the mosque and mausoleum there is the former medreseh, or seminary, where the mufti has his offices, and the Imam al-Bukhari Muslim Academy, which looks as ancient as the rest but was in fact built in 1940. In theory Lenin granted the Muslims ("all those whose mosques and customs were trampled underfoot by the Tsars and oppressors of Russia") religious freedom in 1917. But Stalin had other ideas, and only relented during the Second World War.

The bargain with the state is the same as that struck by the Russian Orthodox Church: in exchange for a

limited right to worship and publish, the official Muslim leaders support and promote Soviet policies. The Sheikh and the Mufti had just returned from a trip to Jordan for a conference on Islamic civilization. It was also useful for the Kremlin for the Muslim boards to maintain contact with fellow Muslims in countries with which Russia has no diplomatic ties, such as Saudi Arabia.

Moscow obviously hopes that in time Islam will fade away, overwhelmed by Marxism-Leninism and modern plumbing. Tashkent has only 15 mosques. Baku has two, Samarkand three. At Bukhara, where the mazaar in the Kalayn mosque used to call to hundreds of other muzzees across the town, there are only three functioning mosques. Bukhara also has the only functioning medreseh in Russia.

For the Kremlin, toleration is preferable to allowing "unofficial Islam" to flourish. But there is always the danger that Soviet Muslims, integrated though they are into modern Soviet society, will be influenced by the more fundamentalist Muslims of Iran and Afghanistan just across the border. At Baku officials deny they are apprehensive, and given the antipathy most Soviet people show toward Khomeini's cruelty and excesses they may be right.



هكذا من لاهل

Ronald Butt

Schools: the battle has only begun

Equality was the idol of the 1960s and '70s: many wrongs were committed in its name, and Mrs Thatcher came to power to try to right them. They included the injustices committed in the course of an educational revolution. The shift to comprehensive schools was part of this. There was also a rejection of clear academic standards, each pupil to go at his own rate and mixed-ability classes to prevent the differentiation of the brighter. The more able children suffered and elite became a dirty word. It was a producers' revolution; the consumer had to take what was given.

Labour governments (the Tories for a time conniving) were the political engine of this revolution but its intellectual justification came from an establishment of educationists in teacher training, universities, local authorities and some-time schools. At a recent pleasant and private weekend with a fair sample of this establishment I was able to gauge their reaction to the impact of the Thatcher government on their revolution. They seem to be relieved.

The voucher system is dead, the comprehensive system is not to be interfered with, and government financing of means-tested places in independent schools is a small thing. What has been done to improve standards of literacy, numeracy and discipline is not too far from the thinking of the previous Labour government when Mr Callaghan launched his "great debate" on education. If the pendulum swings, it is within tolerable limits; there is a continuum of policy and the essentials are still in the hands of the experts. It was not, after all, a political issue so much as an inevitable professional response to social forces.

Yet the truth is that the Callaghan government began to have second thoughts only because it had to respond to a rising discontent among parents which might have mutated on unhealed had it not been articulated by an anti-establishment group and then (after a thorough airing in the media) taken up by the Tories.

The turning of the tide had begun with the publishing of the educational Black Papers in the Seventies, in which people actively concerned with teaching at all levels, together with interested parents and other supporters, began their lonely campaign for a change in educational attitudes which were so plainly doing harm. That campaign plainly drew a torrent of insensitive rage and abuse from the educational establishment on its authors.

They were caricatured as arid disciplinarians wishing to turn the clock back to privilege, every effort was made to avoid confronting the fact that those children whose case they argued were those of ability who could not buy their way into independent schools.

The Black Papers were thus expected to sink in a sea of expert scorn. Instead they were a pointer to the future because their demand for better standards of teaching, discipline and attainment for all, and a school structure which did not penalise the brighter children in the name of equality, gave a voice to growing public discontent, which the Tories in opposition echoed and to

which the Callaghan government paid the compliment of an echo: it was all politics, and it would not have happened without politics.

The work done by Sir Keith Joseph in stimulating a reform of the curriculum and promoting objective standards of attainment is, so far, the principal achievement in the process of revising educational attitudes which began with the Black Papers. (The consequences are yet to be seen, but a start has been made.) There is now also much apparent common ground on these matters. The Labour Party itself offers no serious challenge to these particular policies, and the educational establishment shows signs of approval.

That you might suppose is all to the good. But it carries the implication that these changes would have happened anyway, and the pendulum swinging between the expert educationists will determine the way in which it is respectable to think about such matters guiding the whole process. It might even seem to follow that if the Labour Party took over it would all be the same, with education policy following a course of benign inevitability.

But it would not all have happened anyway. Both the egalitarian dispensation which the Black Papers challenged, and the Black Papers themselves, with their supporters and successors have been political. On both sides, the argument concerned policies which some wanted and others did not. (It was not simply a matter of digging for neutral political truth.) But there was a crucial difference between the two positions.

The movement which began with the Black Papers was essentially invoked by parents and other concerned citizens; it responded to strong feelings in society which were seeking a voice. But the educational attitudes which the Black Paper authors challenged were not so much a response to social forces as an attempt to manipulate them so as to change society. This went against the social grain since it was the first ever change in British education which positively disadvantaged many who were already benefiting from the system, in the name of assisting those who were said to be disadvantaged by it.

There is some danger in the willingness of the educational establishment to nod approval of Sir Keith Joseph's reforms, as though they had thought of them all along, some danger in this reassertion of their claim that in their hands all will be well, whoever holds the seat of nominal power. Education is too important now to be left to the educationists.

There is also a risk in the implication that, with so much consensus, it would not matter if Labour came in since, again, things would be guided by the same expert hands. The attitudes still struck by so many left-wing education authorities (the inner London authority conspicuously contradicts this. The determinations of Labour to abolish fee-paying independent schools, which have maintained invaluable points of alternative reference in hard educational times, contradicts it too. Education will remain a battleground of policies for some time to come, and the essential question is who is to control it, the people or the experts?

moreover... Miles Kingston

Where the Scot really flies

They're a funny lot, the Scots, facing backwards and forwards at the same time. One moment they have the most antiquated drinking laws in the world, the next moment you look round and they're more modern than the English. Sometimes they seem to be peering back into a tartan-drenched past, at other times they're effortlessly a step ahead of you.

Last week, working on a BBC series about steam trains, I found myself at a spot which symbolizes the split in the Scottish character, a place called Glenfinnan. Between Fort William and Mallaig, it is the site of the landing of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745, when his Jacobite friends urged him at first to go home and give up the idea of an invasion of England. He ignored their advice, with romantic but disastrous results.

To commemorate the disaster they built in 1815 a memorial to the uprising, a sort of mini-Nelson's Column with a Highlander on top, which stands romantically at the top of Loch Shiel, among the tall green mountains. Every day from about 10 onwards coaches of tourists arrive to climb up it, have a cup of tea at the Charlie tea bar and buy souvenirs from the Charlie gift shop, before coaching on to the next Charlie spot.

What is ironic about this is that right behind them, ten minutes walk up the glen, is another monument, much more imposing and far bigger, that they don't spare a glance for and whose existence they are probably unaware of. This is the Glenfinnan Viaduct, the biggest of the viaducts and bridges that take the West Highland Line on to Mallaig, and which when it was built was the largest structure in concrete anywhere in the world. It is high and graceful, and its arches thread curves round as it crosses the river far beneath, like something the Romans wished they had thought of.

The reason it's there is that the line was the first big job done by Robert McAlpine, the Glasgow contractor who was so keen on this new-fangled stuff that he was nicknamed "Concrete Bob". In 1900 nothing like this had ever been done before, but the resident engineer liked the fact that concrete was quicker, easier and 30 per cent

cheaper to use, and gave McAlpine the go-ahead. It still stands nearly 100 years later, as sound as ever - in fact, because it's unreinforced concrete and has no metal parts, there's nothing in it that can corrode.

What is so neatly symbolic is that "Concrete Bob" went on to do everything that Bonnie Prince Charlie failed to do. The McAlpines conquered England. They stamped their presence with monuments like the Mersey Tunnel and the Dorchester Hotel. They even set up a ruling dynasty, with a family tree as extensive as any that Charlie could father. Indeed, the day we were there, Bill McAlpine flew up from Charlie in the royal helicopter to see how King Bob's viaduct was faring these days.

"Good stuff," he said, clambering down the bank to finger one of the enormous piers. "You can still see the marks of the boards where they moulded the concrete - but it's all still safe as houses. We may be more mechanized these days, but the principles haven't changed."

"Do you know, this is the first time I've been below the viaduct? I've always gone across it in a train before, never close enough to touch it."

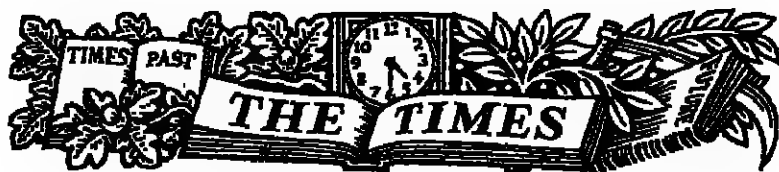
As if on cue, the morning steam train from Fort William slid across at that very moment, so high above us it seemed to be flying overhead; its smoke just another cloud in the sky. With your hand on the concrete, you could hardly detect a tremor.

"Great building stuff, concrete," said Bill. Not much good for finishing, though. "I've never really understood the architectural mad fog leaving concrete trunks much better to finish it off with glass, or wood, or steel. Unless you're building a viaduct in the wilds of the Highlands - it looks all right there."

He slapped the side of the viaduct, as if it were the rump of a friendly steed. Down below us, through the trees, the coaches came and went at the Bonnie Prince Charlie car park, disgorging people on their tour of Scotland's dead history. I couldn't help feeling that living history we were standing in the right place.

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Butt
the battle
y begun



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GOOD EUROPEANS

The European summit at Milan this weekend will be the first for a long time which has not been dominated by a single and extremely vexatious issue. For far too long there was Britain's budgetary problem which was eventually settled at Fontainebleau. This was followed by the difficulties over enlargement, until the terms for Spain's and Portugal's admission were agreed. Now, however, there is a multiplicity of questions to be answered. Yet they are all subsumed in an over-riding challenge: how, in the enlarged Community of nation states, are European decisions to be taken in the future?

In terms of the prosperity of the Community and its need to improve European technology to a level that is competitive with that of the United States and Japan, the principal question is how the EEC is to complete the process of creating a genuine Common Market by steadily removing the impediments to a free trade in goods and services. At every stage this is going to conflict with the vested interests of this or that member state. It follows that there can be no satisfactory progress until the Community has agreed procedures for settling each problem without causing the paroxysms of repeated crises.

The nature of the problem has been vividly illustrated by the action of the Germans in the Council of Ministers, where they have voted down the proposed cut of 1.8 per cent in cereal prices in defence of their own farmers. The consequence of this has been to place on the European Commission at Brussels the responsibility of managing the market in cereals on the basis of the proposed price cut, which is in fact that which the Commission put to the Council in the run-up to the Fontainebleau settlement, and which was then agreed as part of that general arrangement (though in time, before Fontainebleau).

Even more significantly, however, the German veto illuminates the broader question of how the Community is in future to reach its decisions without bogging itself down in a morass of unresolved conflicts as a result of each member's freely employing its own right of veto in the Council in the name of its vital national interest. Britain, on the face of it, is in a somewhat embarrassing position over the German action. The British Government strongly disapproves of what the Germans have done, but defends their right to do it; or rather it might be better to say that the British Government would defend their right to do it if it were satisfied that a genuine national interest is involved.

OLD LADY UNDER A CLOUD

The prospect of the House of Commons Treasury Select Committee mounting its own investigation into the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair, suggested by several MPs, must have appalled the Governor of the Bank of England and his colleagues. They are doubtless anxious to keep their heads down and hope that the matter will soon be forgotten in the press of new events. No investigation can do any good to the Bank's image. The Bank's slackness in the JMB affair and its continued preference for traditional, informal methods of regulation rather than the active use of its formal and formidable supervisory powers have already been made clear. Both would be emphasized rather than questioned by further analysis.

Confidence in the Bank of England is more than a matter of avoiding red faces among some usually confident and occasionally arrogant officials. At an operational level, the Bank will not want to embark on the tricky businesses of acting as impresario and censor for the rapid changes in City markets with the Treasury looking over its shoulder and the City doubting its competence. If that happened the Bank might be pushed into a more aggressive interventionist stance than it would wish.

The formal status of the Bank of England within the economic and financial hierarchy is inevitably complex. At one level, the Bank is an independent agency, yet it is also a state corporation. The degree of independence of the Bank, and particularly its influence on the detail and conduct of policy depend on its relationship with the Treasury. That in turn is heavily influenced by the personalities of the Governor and his senior officials and their counterparts among senior Treasury officials, the prevailing degree of warmth toward and trust in these officials by Government, especially the Prime Minister

The United Kingdom is the most stalwart defender of the last-resort right of veto, and despite quasi-federalist arguments to the contrary, this is common sense. The EEC is not a federal structure, and in the end each government has to defend its actions and its position in the Council before its own parliament. There is no way in which it would be practicable for the Council of Ministers, by majority voting, to force a member state into a position which made its domestic position impossible. There plainly are some questions which are vital to a government's national interest, but how they are to be defined is another matter.

It is at this point that it becomes clear that what is needed is a new convention by which the ultimate national veto is preserved for essentials only, and which also allows the increasing majority voting which is essential if the Community of 12 is to make economic progress. This has presented the British with an opportunity. At Milan they will propose more majority voting, more use of abstention to make agreement possible where unanimity is required, and an agreement that member states should not impede progress by requiring unanimity for measures necessary for an objective already agreed.

Above all, the British Government is suggesting that where a member state does request continued discussion until unanimity is reached, it should be required to explain fully why it considers its national interest to be at stake.

Mrs Thatcher will also be putting forward what amounts to a draft agreement on political co-operation, to encourage members to consult with each other regularly on all major questions of foreign policy (including East-West relations) and security, but not covering intelligence and defence, which are matters for NATO. (Part of the purpose is to encourage those who do not take their due responsibility to take it; notably, perhaps, the Greeks.) It is on these matters that the Milan summit will probably concentrate: the German veto which overhangs it, will have to remain for the agricultural ministers to settle. The British have for long suffered the jibe that they are bad Europeans. At Milan, plainly, they are making a bid to be considered good ones by making proposals that eschew the fantasies of federalism which would amend the Treaty of Rome but make pragmatic suggestions for making the Community wheels go round faster and more smoothly. Whatever the response, it is an approach that is broadly on the right lines.

and the Chancellor and, all too often, on whether the Bank or the Treasury made the last big policy mistake.

The deputy governor, Mr "Kit" McMahon, who combines intellectual and administrative strength with political naivety, became a particular butt of Downing Street when it became clear that, whatever his dedication to financial orthodoxy, he did not share the new emphasis on monetary policy. The Bank has done its best to make the monetary numbers come out right, but without the imagination or the drive to see further than the figures to underlying tight money.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton was installed as Governor to provide a more politically sympathetic approach but does not seem to have carried the weight so clearly provided by Sir Peter Middleton, Mrs Thatcher's new man at the Treasury. The Bank of England thus retains the reputation in government circles as a tiresome sort of super civil service, acting continually as a dog in the policy enthusiasts of successive Chancellors, even though the Government's economic and monetary policies have evolved to a position where they are much nearer what the Bank of England was thinking all along than what ministers were presenting in 1979-82.

Mr Nigel Lawson will thus be tempted to exploit the Bank's present loss of face to reduce its influence still further. He should resist that temptation. Economic policies of different administrations have not been so successful as to make a restraining influence in Threadneedle Street conclusively malevolent. Labour spokesmen, who have somehow linked the JMB affair with the resurrected ghost of Montagu Norman, would be the first to applaud efforts to reduce the Bank of England to a mere department of the Treasury under heavy political control.

Hitting back at the hijackers

From Mr F. W. I. Barnes

Sir, In an age in which international terrorism and mass murder seem to have become an almost daily occurrence, and in some instances a source of profit to the perpetrators, it is not time for the more civilized nations of the world to get together to set up an international court of criminal justice, where individuals could be tried for piracy, including air piracy, piracy *gentium*, hijacking and other acts of terrorism; for military aggression; and murder and kidnapping where the health or safety of the international community is affected?

While it could not be expected that all the nations of the world would at first wish to join the convention and take part in the proceedings of the court, at least, if a substantial number joined, the parts of the world in which untold international criminals could enjoy immunity would be restricted and, as I would submit, an increasing number would want to join for reasons of prestige as well as self-protection, as soon as the court was seen to be working effectively.

Some help in the organization and rules could be derived from the experience of the Allies' court at Nuremberg and the present Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, where proceedings can be brought against states, but not against individuals.

One rule from the latter might be that where the accused belonged to a state-signatory to the Convention, his nationality (or regional affinity) should be represented upon the panel of judges. The substantive criminal law could be an amalgam of the laws of the states-signatories, and the most severe punishment death, where it remained a possible punishment in the accused's own state for the most heinous kind of crime, e.g. in the United Kingdom, for treason and certain kinds of piracy.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS BARNES,
Renslade House,
Bomby Road,
Exeter,
South Devon.
June 25.

From Professor B. A. Wortley, QC
Sir, On June 10, 1977, the Final Act to the two protocols to the Geneva Red Cross conventions of 1949 was signed by 104 states. Certain "national liberation movements" had been allowed to participate in the conference, without vote; of these the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Pan-African Congress of South Africa and the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization alone signed the protocols "for authentication" but "without prejudice to the position of participating states on the question of precedent".

These "movements" recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations were not thereby given "belligerent rights": their signatures and those of representatives of states were for the adoption of the text as authentic.

The formal signature of states alone took place in December, 1977, and the effect of this was to open the protocols to ratification or accession *by states*. It is true that article 96(3) of Protocol I allows insurgents unilaterally to declare the Red Cross rules shall apply to both parties to a conflict, but Mr Luard explained to the House of Commons (Hansard vol 94, col 237) that the UK declaration on signature to the protocols implied "a high level of intensity of military operations" and that "there is, therefore, no question of the provisions of either protocol benefiting the IRA or any others who may carry out terrorist activities in peacetime".

Yours faithfully,

B. A. WORTLEY,
24 Gravel Lane,
Wilmington,
Cheshire.
June 24.

Black sections

From Mr Peter Bradley

Sir, Your leader ("Black muddle", June 20), in asserting that there is no real difference between black sections and the counter-propaganda of black socialist societies affiliated to the Labour Party, overlooks a number of crucial distinctions.

Poole Zion's recommendation to the Labour Party's NEC, on which Eric Heffer draws for his own proposal, was careful to differentiate the contrasting constitutional and political statuses of a section operating within the party, which could only be established by a change in the party's constitution (with all that would entail), and an affiliated body existing outside although related to the party, which would require no far-reaching change of rules.

The distinction is not only constitutional but also one of important principle. As our evidence states, "the formation of a black socialist society will afford black people not an automatic right to power, authority and influence which is not available to others, but the opportunity and the facility to share those functions with all within the party".

The solution which Poole Zion has put forward has attracted widespread support throughout the party precisely because it balances the justified demands of black people on the one hand and the need to safeguard the constitutional integrity of the party on the other.

Yours faithfully,

PETER BRADLEY,
Poole Zion,
62 Charles Lane,
St. John's Wood, NW8.
June 21.

Accounting for polytechnic values

From Miss Valerie Pitt

Sir, There was a distinguished scholar at Oxford who used to lecture twice a week to what *Time* magazine called "jam-packed" audiences. Only, he started his lectures late, and ended them early. The loss of contractual time in a week would be between 30 and 40 minutes. What's more, afterwards he was always observed in full flight to the "Bird and Baby" - no doubt for a "tea break".

There was another scholar, equally though more obscurely distinguished, famous for starting a term's lectures with an audience of three and ending with one.

Both gentlemen, in accordance with Oxbridge practice, will have spent much of the rest of their teaching time with groups of three, two, or even with single students and (shockingly) for 24 weeks only. Nobody, as far as I know, ever suggested that they were guilty of malpractice, wasting public money, or letting down the State - that was because nobody, at that time, was foolish enough to believe that achievement in learning or education was about standing in front of the largest number of students for the longest possible time.

The difficulty, in fact, in taking the Audit Commission's report (June 20) at all seriously (except for the threat it poses to proper standards of efficiency in higher and further education) is that it was composed by persons, apparently, with the most superficial understanding of the process they were observing. The essential philistinism of our present accountancy approach to everything is surely demonstrated by the commission's penny-pinching interest in the number of minutes a teacher gives to drinking a cup of tea between classes.

If things go on like this, the State will indeed lose out - it will forfeit the good will of its advanced and further-education teachers as it has of its school teachers - and so eventually ruin the system.

Yours faithfully,

VALERIE PITT,
Head of School,
School of Humanities,
Thames Polytechnic,
Churchill House,
Wellington Street, SE18.

From the National Secretary of the Association of Polytechnic Teachers

Sir, The recent report of the Audit Commission, entitled "Obtaining better value in further education", is a sad example of the exercise of power without responsibility. Nobody could doubt that a report

Britain and the EEC

From Mr Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Murray (feature, June 24) states that EEC membership is "currently costing Britain around £1.25m a day". January's White Paper indicated on page 49 that this year's net payment, after receipts and rebates, would be £898m, which is considerably more than £2m per day.

The £1.25m per day figure quoted by Mr Murray was the figure given by Treasury Minister Ian Stewart in Parliament on March 25 when he was asked to state the average net payments between 1973 and 1984.

Second, as regards Mr Murray's suggestion that Britain might now pay less, I am afraid that even the Treasury's cautious Blue Paper estimates state that the anticipated net payment for 1987 after all rebates will be £973m. So even the Treasury accepts that if we agree to the increased funding, Britain will very shortly be making a net contribution of around £1,000m per annum.

And, as Mr Murray well knows, this is only part of the story, because around £300m per annum of the so-called "receipts" are simply subsidies to enable British traders to export food at knockdown prices to the Soviet Union and East Europe.

Mr Murray also states that the share of EEC funds being spent in agriculture has been "relatively

constant" and "should now begin to fall". An answer given by Mr Jopling today in Parliament states that since 1983 the proportion of EEC spending on agriculture has risen steadily from 64 per cent to an estimated 73.1 per cent this year.

Mr Murray also suggests that the key to cutting farm spending is the limitation of farm prices. He should surely know that the key is not the prices, but the relationship of EEC prices to world prices and the structural surplus produced in the EEC. As the 1985 Budget shows that 54 per cent of all EEC spending on all activities went directly to the storage, dumping or destruction of food surpluses, I would like to know the root of his confidence.

Finally, he states that Britain has "succeeded" in "forcing" other nations to accept a discipline which means that the CAP (common agricultural policy) cannot spend beyond the Community's resources in any one year.

Mr Murray must surely know that the discipline document provides for the so-called limits to be exceeded any year by any amount if the majority of the EEC members take the view that there have been "exceptional" or "aberrant" circumstances. So is Mr Murray really justified in using the word cannot?

Yours sincerely,

TEDDY TAYLOR,
House of Commons,
June 24.

From Mr Gerald Gouriet

Sir, In everyday real life, as well as in our crown courts, assessments are made of people from their appearances alone. And it is not, surely, particularly remarkable to see from time to time a face which radiates intolerance and impatience. Or a face which betrays an owner with very little humanity or compassion.

For my own part, I deeply regret that in the crown court the right of challenge exists to remove such faces only when they appear on the jury panel.

Yours faithfully,

GERALD GOURIET,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.

Navratilova book

From Mr R. Schlesinger

Sir, The report in *The Times* Diary on June 25 about Martina Navratilova's autobiography stated that Collins blamed Knopf, the New York publishers, for difficulties which have arisen over the receipt of changes to the text too late for inclusion in the UK edition of the book.

Regrettably, amendments requested by Ms Navratilova were received by us from Knopf too late, our publication being timed to coincide with the commencement of Wimbledon fortnight, to incorporate in our first printing. However, Collins have certainly not attributed blame either to Knopf or to Ms Navratilova.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER SCHLESINGER,
Publisher, General Trade Books,
William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd.,
8 Grafton Street, W1.

Danger in level crossing plan

From the Headmistress of Cherry Hinton Infants' School and others

Sir, The accident which you report on June 22, in which a train collided with a car on an "automatic half-barrier" level crossing in Hampshire, brings into focus the apprehensions of the people of Cherry Hinton, Cambridge, over British Rail's proposal to install that kind of crossing in Cherry Hinton High Street as a replacement for the present ancient wooden level-crossing gates.

The virtue of the old-fashioned gates - and indeed of the modern four-barrier crossings with skirts - is that traffic and pedestrians are separated from the railway track, at the approach of a train, by a continuous physical barrier. The automatic half-barrier crossing, in contrast, lowers a boom across only one side of the road, leaving the other side of the road open to the track.

What worries us particularly about the British Rail proposal for Cherry Hinton is that the level crossing is adjacent to this eight-class school for infants and nursery children, in a busy suburban area. It is obvious to us that an automatic half-barrier crossing is most unsuitable in a position next to a school for little children, many of whom could walk right under the lowered booms without lowering their heads.

We understand that there are, at present, no automatic half-barrier level crossings in England adjacent to schools: British Rail's proposal for Cherry Hinton is thus breaking new ground in this respect.

We find British Rail's present proposal astonishing not only on commonsense safety grounds but also because it appears to be clearly contrary to recommendation 12 of the Oppenheim report on the safety of pedestrians at level crossings, published by the Department of Transport in 1983.

Yours faithfully,

P. HOLMES (Headmistress),
CHRISTOPHER A. BARBER
(Chairman of Governors),
C. R. CALLADINE (Vice-chairman of Governors),
Cherry Hinton Infants' School,
High Street,
Cherry Hinton,
Cambridge.
June 24.

Credit-card fraud

From Dr Peter Kann

Sir, Your article (June 14) on credit-card fraud in the United States is interesting in highlighting what must be an increasing problem on an international scale. Mr Giuliani's idea, that credit-card holders could help to prevent the fraud by destroying the carbon copy on charge forms is naive. Having (together with others) been a victim in this country I tried that myself only to find that there are three carbon papers in each form and that when you try to remove them you are left with rather dirty fingers.

The fraud of which I have been the intended victim seems much easier than going to the trouble of forging credit cards. It works by collecting credit-card carbon copies. These display the number and name of the holder, and if one is unfortunate enough to have a title it only requires a little research at a public library to find the cardholder's address. Thereafter one orders from a mail-order firm and sends someone along to collect the goods.

In my case it was lucky that I spotted the fact that I had goods ordered in excess of £1,000 in my name before paying up. Others were not so fortunate. It was only some time later that by accident the perpetrator was arrested for another crime and a book holding all our names, addresses and account numbers was found in his possession.

I wrote to the credit-card company and asked two pertinent questions: firstly, how is it possible that a mail-order company will supply goods to a personal caller? Secondly, is it not astonishing that in all these years, credit card companies have not availed themselves of micro-encapsulated carbon?

Even now, three months later, after pointing out to the company this easy way of avoiding unauthorised persons getting hold of this sort of information, no change has been made. That is surely very slow action by one of our largest banks!

Yours faithfully,
PETER E. KANN,
16 Brookmans Avenue,
Brookmans Park,
Hatfield, Hertfordshire.
June 18.

Rural Anglicanism

From the Reverend Nicolas Stacey

Sir, The letters from churchmen which *The Times* has published commenting on Dr Leslie Francis's report on rural Anglicanism and Mr Clifford Longley's excellent article (June 8) are sadly predictable. They show the inability of the Church to face the truth about itself.

The Bishop of Worcester's letter (June 12) is naive and the Vicar of Much Hadham's letter (June 13) disingenuous - Much Hadham and its environs must be the most upper middle-class rural area in Britain.

Hope must lie in the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury accepts the findings which all of us who live in the country know to be true. Until the Church comes to terms with the reality of its situation there is little chance of her developing strategies which will reverse the decline.

Yours faithfully,
NICOLAS STACEY,
The Old Vicarage,
Selling,
Faversham, Kent.
June 14.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 27 1887

The Victoria Cross was instituted following the Crimean War, 1854-56 and the Royal Warrant authorizing it was issued on January 29, 1886. One hundred and eleven awards were made to soldiers and sailors who served in the Crimea and 63 were on parade to receive the medal on the first distribution on June 26, 1887.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR VALOUR.

A new epoch in our military history was yesterday inaugurated in Hyde Park. The old and much abused campaign medal may now be looked upon as a reward, but it will cease to be sought after as a distinction, for a new order is instituted - an order for merit and valour, open, without regard to rank or title, to all whose conduct in the field has rendered them prominent for courage even in the British army. A path is left open to this ambition of the humblest soldier - a road is open to honour which thousands have toiled, and pined, and died in the endeavour to attain, and private soldiers may now look forward to wearing a real distinction which kings might be proud to have earned the right to bear...

The display of yesterday in point of numbers was a great metropolitan gathering - it was a concourse such as only London could send forth...

The persons who composed the fashionable portion of the visitors, if we may so term those who were admitted to the reserved seats, were very punctual in their attendance, and every part of the great expanse of platform was well covered after 9 o'clock. The heat throughout the entire proceedings was intense; the ladies seemed to suffer much from it, and even staid, hearty gentlemen were not too fastidious to extemporize rude fans from cut-tails, handkerchiefs, and morning journals, or any suitable material at hand. Not a breath of air seemed stirring, and the standard which marked the Queen's position drooped heavily down, as if it too suffered from the sun and was incapable of fluttering or waving motion. Everybody shimmered into a state of agitation, and everybody gasped and said how hot it was in a tone of private communication, as if the temperature was a State secret which must not be bruited abroad. In the interval between General Adams, customsmen drove a brave trade in the retail of liquids from portly-looking barrels which we fancy must have contained something better than water, as policemen formed the staple of their customers...

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the officers and men who were to receive the "high honour" of the Victoria Cross marched in single file across the park to the Queen's position. Their appearance created a deep sensation, and well it might, for upon a more distinguished band of soldiers the public have never yet gazed. One was a policeman, and wore his plain uniform as a constable of the R Division, No 444. This was George Walters, late Sergeant of the 48th Regiment who highly distinguished himself at Inkerman in rescuing General Adams when surrounded by Russians. Surely for such a man a better post as a constable than that of a constable at 18s a week. Another, in the dress of a pauper, was formerly a corporal in the 9th, who volunteered on September 8th to go out, under a murderous fire, to the front, after the attack on the Redan, and carry Lieutenant Dwyer - mortally wounded...

As they stood in a row, waiting the arrival of Her Majesty, one could not help feeling an emotion of sorrow that they were so few, and that the majority of the men who would have done honour even to the Victoria Cross lie in their shallow graves on the bleak cliffs of the Crimea...

Where were the men who climbed the heights of Alma, who hurried forward over the plain of Balaklava almost certain death, who, wearied and outnumbered yet held their ground on that dismal morning when the valley of Inkerman seemed a furnace of flames and smoke like some vast belching cauldron? Where are the troops who during that fearful winter toiled through the snow night after night, with just sufficient strength to drag their sick and wasted comrades down to the trenches where became their graves? Let not these men be forgotten at such a time, nor while we pay all honour to the few survivors of that gallant little army only a tribute to the brave who have passed away for ever...

A leading article this day commented on the event. It found much to praise but complained about the lack of seats and cover for the public. It concluded with some damning criticism.

We have forgotten the Medal itself, or the Cross, rather, for such it is. Would we could forget it! Never did we see such a dull, heavy, tasteless affair. Much do we suspect that if it was on sale in any town in England at a penny a-piece, hardly a dozen would be sold in a twelve-month. There is a cross, a star, a lion, and a scroll or two worked up into the most shapeless mass that the size admits of. Valour must, and doubtless will, be still its own reward in this country, for the Victoria Cross is the shabbiest of all prizes.

These unfortunate bees are not loaded with honey and are capable of stinging without provocation. The swarm is easily recognised by an experienced beekeeper from the shrill note of their flight.

They are almost impossible to take, but this can be done by pouring sugar solution on them if they should settle.

Yours faithfully,
P. KING,
Danecroft,
Danbury,
Essex.
June 21.

The school for experiment

A 14-storey tower block at the heart of the Salford University campus has become a powerful symbol of change and decay for the Vice Chancellor, Professor John Ashworth.

Depending on government approval, the block will either be transformed into a revolutionary Information Technology Institute or demolished under the five-year plan for survival.

He warns: "I've made arrangements that if it is demolished one of the tiles attached to the external part of the building will be sent to every MP suitably inscribed as a memento of this government's education policy."

"If the government doesn't say 'yes' and it comes down, demolition will almost inevitably occur right in the middle of the next general election."

Professor Ashworth, the tireless champion of the "Salford experiment", is not a man to mince words. He recently called Sir Keith Joseph "incompetent" in *The Times* and bruising

appeared to be travelling on convergent trajectories and somewhere along the line technological universities had lost their way.

"In a curious way the cuts did seem to reinforce that impression," he says. "The UGC were withdrawing into their own hearth."

The result has already acquired mythic qualities. In a recent lecture to the Royal Society of Arts, Professor Ashworth isolated three university models: the ivory tower (disinterested academic study); the frontier post (research academics pushing forward into unknown intellectual territory); and the service station (emphasis on training and servicing the needs of the community). He pushed for the third model with the need to generate income from private industry.

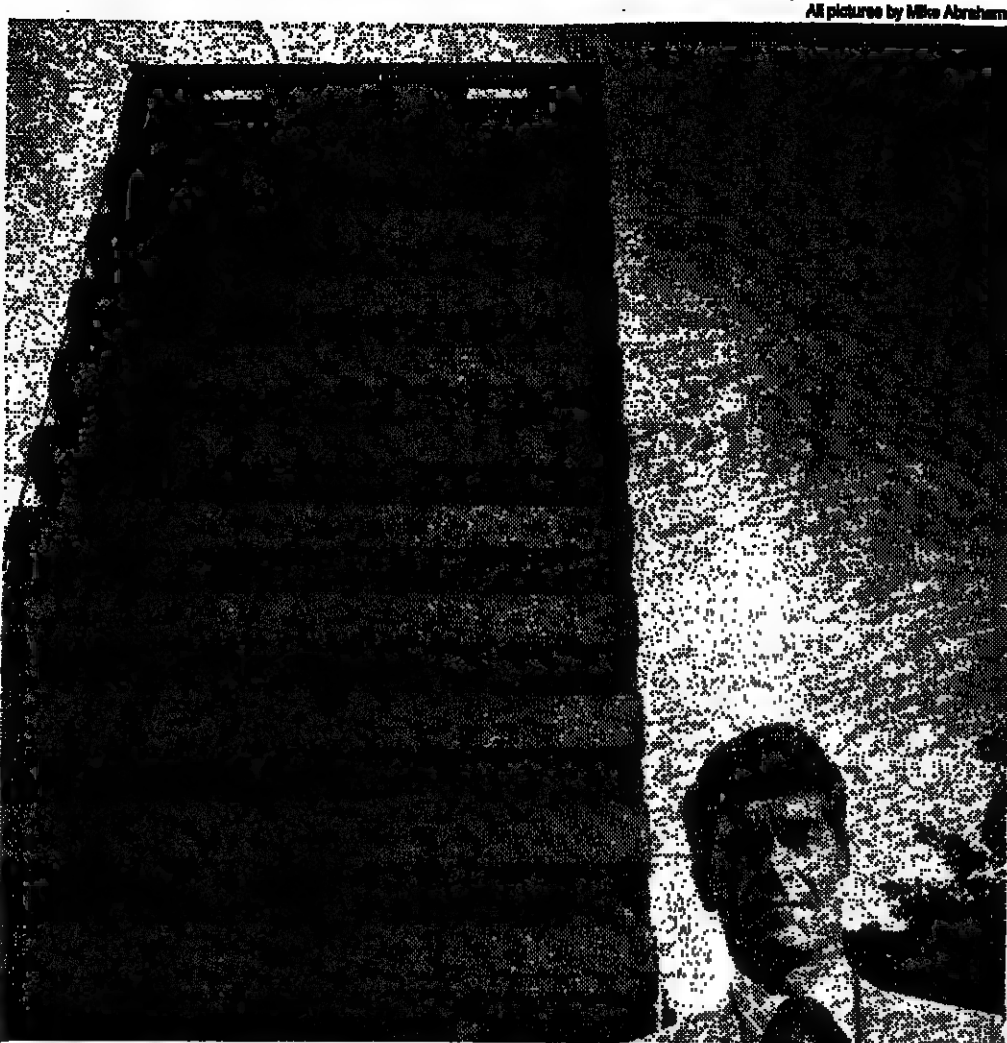
Somewhat to his surprise, the pure research of the frontier post has not lagged behind the "applied" nature of commercial contract work. Nevertheless, the university's accounts for 1984 show it received nearly 40 per cent of its research and development income from private, largely industrial, sources.

He rarely misses an opportunity to expound his theory that brilliant researchers do not necessarily make good teachers and in some way their functions should be divorced. Once again "Super Technologist" is seen sniping at a cherished concept of the British university establishment.

He appears most proud at pushing through the university Senate in 1982 a document called "Aims and Objectives", which put a full stop to the Salford's radical post-1981 debate. It legitimised the often unorthodox links with industry but, more importantly, it maintained that the purpose of teaching is to "educate for capability". A Salford graduate is expected to "cope, to do and to deliver".

Professor Ashworth says: "It means they have the capacity to go into a factory and change its production procedures, which is not the kind of thing you get Nobel prizes for but every bit as taxing and as meaningful as doing research."

At the moment he is attempting to institutionalize these radical changes into permanent structures by looking closely at



Teacher and his tower: Professor John Ashworth, Vice Chancellor, at Salford

resource allocation procedures and personnel management. "What would happen if I fell under a bus in Salford? Would the innovations move forward? I am not convinced we have reached that stage yet," says Professor Ashworth.

"It is very difficult to think constructively when you are expanding into a vacuum. The Information Technology Institute would enable us to have an alternative structure to produce a novel kind of graduate. It gives us a boundary."

The IT Institute is a joint university and National Computer Centre initiative and funding is being sought from the Government - the Industry department rather than Education - and private industry. It represents an experiment to

produce a new kind of training for tomorrow's student and the politicians are being asked to embrace this strange animal. Their track record, according to the former Civil Service mandarin, is poor indeed.

"Whitehall is despairing of universities," Professor Ashworth says. "It doesn't know what to do with them but knows something is wrong somewhere. I agree. Something is wrong."

But hitching a ride on the converging trajectories or flashy tinkering around the edges is not the answer. Ministers, he has said, have shown an alarmingly naive and worrying tendency to travel up and down the country giving the impression that new-technology-based companies founded by entrepreneurial university pro-

fessors and housed in pastel-coloured incubator units on science parks will play a major part in bringing down next month's unemployment figures.

In the same RSA lecture he concluded: "Some institutions will, I am sure, choose to adopt a very different mix of activities from the ones we will choose and I would welcome that, since I see in that diversity greater strength and hope for the future."

Whether the Government and the UGC will see it in quite those terms and whether they will be able to cope with the policy and administrative consequences of greater diversity remains in doubt - we will have to see."

Russell Swain

Seat of learning on a high-tech pedestal

Salford University's new breed of academic entrepreneurs have been shaking the foundations of academe so vigorously they have begun to relish the spectacle of crumbling ivory towers.

From the rubble of what one don disparagingly described as the "Oxbridge out of redbrick model", they have deliberately set out to build a third-generation university.

The demolition, led by the Vice Chancellor, Professor John Ashworth, began in 1981 as a furious reaction to the University Grants Committee's shock decision to cut 44 per cent from Salford's recurrent grant. Professor Ashworth took up his post in the dark days when it looked as if he would have no university to join. He purposefully grasped the opportunity to create a different kind of university.

It has been constructed around the twin cornerstones of "technology transfer" and "education for capability", building up the university's relationship with industry around a truly professional framework.

In the process Salford is being transformed from one of Britain's less fashionable technological universities to a dynamic "industrial university". It has fostered such strong commercial and educational links with business, schools and the community that some observers believe it has already supplied nose-thumbing answers to questions posed by the Government's unloved Green Paper on higher education.

Halfway through its five year survival plan, a mid-term report could describe progress as highly satisfactory. Entrepreneurial zeal has helped restore finances, with non-UGC income rising from 16 per cent in 1981 to around 35 per cent. A-level school leavers are keen to join an institution with such a distinctive personality.

It is almost three times harder now for applicants to enter Salford than it was in 1981 - 17 per cent named it as their first choice last year and competition is fierce. In short, pessimism and gloom has been replaced by optimism and an air of expansion.

The university's origins date

back to 1896 when the Royal Technical Institute Salford was founded on the present site. In its various guises as the Royal Technical College and then the Royal College of Advanced Technology, it encouraged a reputation as an "applied" college, helping to establish sandwich courses with industry.

Real expansion took off after 1967 when it received its Royal Charter and Prince Philip was installed as Chancellor, a position he still holds. Many of its buildings, scattered on either side of a busy arterial highway out of Manchester, still glow with the after-burn of an era which believed itself on the verge of a white-hot technological revolution.

Salford University Industrial Centre (SUIC) was formed as a limited company in 1969 and throughout the 1970s Salford pioneered Teaching Company initiatives. Both represented important mechanisms for partnership with industry long before "technology transfer" became the buzz words of the Salford experiment.

Salford was already growing

plan of attack which would meet finances likely to be available in the year 1983-84.

In bald terms the university had to shed 500 jobs within three years to save 1,000. In the event, academic staff numbers have fallen from 480 to about 350 and home students are down to 2,850 from 3,900. Six separate departments were closed or amalgamated as the campus contracted.

In the face of an uncaring UGC and an unhealthy bank balance, the university deliberately set out to find its friends and an alternative source of revenue. Its skills and experience were rated a valuable commodity and Professor Ashworth wanted to exact the highest market price for them.

Much of the burden to find an "industrial constituency" fell naturally to the Campaign to Promote the University of Salford. CAMPUS was originally formed as a knee-jerk reaction to the cuts, but it has grown into a powerful marketing and promotion wing unique in British higher education. It is the cutting edge of technology

transfer, with industry and matching its needs to academic expertise.

This hot-house culture has allowed SUIC to climb to a £4 million annual turnover. Salford now has more Teaching Company schemes than any other university. The engineering faculty alone is involved in half a dozen contracts, each attracting six figure sums.

Heads of departments are encouraged to exploit commercial opportunities. Professor Michael Hampshire, the dynamically entrepreneurial Department of Electrical Engineering chairman, has pushed through seven new company starts and an average of a new commercial product every two months.

Research and contract income has tripled since July 1981 but not necessarily at the expense of pure research. Income from the Research Council has also increased at the same time only the emphasis is different.

Meanwhile, language scholars at Salford are more likely to feel at home with technical pro-

Continued next page, col 3



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SALFORD UNIVERSITY/2

Learning on a high-tech pedestal

From previous page

duction-line manuals in stilted German than the works of Molière or Racine. And the number of integrated students on sandwich courses hovers about the 40 per cent mark, heavily weighted in favour of engineering.

To his traditionalist critics Professor Ashworth's "dismantling of the ivory tower" often appears distasteful. Salford dons, they say, are less academics than hard-nosed sales reps touting for lucrative contracts on behalf of Salford University plc. But professors have learned to duck and weave under the conservative backlash.

Professor Ashworth acknowledges that mistakes have been made but blames the UGC for imposing the timetable for survival. "I have been forced into a somewhat harder mould because there is only one test and that is the market," he said. "That's the bottom line." Last November the UGC awarded Salford a special grant of £250,000 in "recognition of the way in which it has responded to the task it was set in 1981". The turnaround was gratifying - the market, however, will remain the ultimate test in a gloomy financial climate for higher education - now 2 per cent below level funding.

RS

For 30 years Zac Brierley's manually-operated drill-grinding machine had been a market leader and the lifeblood of his Llandudno firm.

But the Japanese, backed by their dynamic success in the micro-electronics field, were threatening to ransack the market and submerge Z. Brierley in the process.

A very worried managing director of the British machine tool company took his problem to the Salford University Industrial Centre. The world's first production CNC twist-drill grinding machine, complete with microprocessor operator, was the result of their successful collaboration. The new product won an award at last year's machine tool industry exhibition and the company has not only retained

(SPECIAL REPORT)



Nigel Eldred, managing director: "We are a business within a university environment"

How Zac was saved by SUIC

its share of the home market but 80 per cent of current production goes for export - beating the Japanese at their own game.

SUIC is the most nakedly commercial of all Salford's links with industry and commerce. It sells technology and consultancy services and draws on the skills and experience available on campus. Around 80 per cent of the individual consultancy earnings of members of university staff pass through their books. "We are a business within a university environment," says managing director Mr Nigel Eldred.

SUIC is a limited company whose profits are covenanted to the university although legally, organisationally and managerially it remains independent.

Its turnover has grown since its tentative start in 1969 to around £4 million annually and is still rising. During a year, it deals with around 1,000 separate firms.

Their 50 specialist staff operate from a purpose-built complex on the edge of the campus. A faded 10 Downing Street letterhead on the foyer notice board shows it was opened by the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher in 1982. Putting good people in touch with other good people and making things happen is the way Mr Eldred describes his business. He also ensures that research and development pricing and overhead costs are put on a professional footing.

SUIC has become a central pillar in the "Salford experiment", and even the

Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ashworth, adopts the hard-nosed language of the businessman when he talks about it.

"The SUIC staff know they have to deliver a specified product, to time and to cost to their customers and can be sued in the courts if they do not", he has said.

"They know where, among their academic colleagues, whether in Salford University or in other institutions in the region, the needed technical or scientific knowledge resides and they know - only too well in some cases - of the difficulties involved in tapping that resource. They largely use that well-known device, money, to get what they want when they want it."

RS

A whiff of commerce, and a touch of the factory floor

Engineering undergraduates are blooded early at Salford University. Few graduate before their first, often bruising, encounter with industry has introduced them to their chosen trade.

Laboratories in the Newton Building, with halls like aircraft hangars, give off more than a whiff of commercial research and development facilities and the factory floor.

The university has always encouraged integrated industrial courses and it remains a tradition zealously fostered by the key technology departments of electronic and electrical engineering and aeronautical and mechanical engineering - with more than 420 students,

they are among the largest of their kind in the country.

"Thick" or "thin" sandwiches are on offer to integrated students sponsored by private firms. The students usually enjoy three placements during a four-year course but regulations now permit companies to dictate a more flexible approach, which often means a student can spend a single year with a particular organization.

This policy has led to Salford becoming one of only two universities in the UK with whom the RAF operates a sandwich graduate training scheme for its engineering officer cadets.

The faculty has developed subjects normally regarded as outside its traditional scope,

such as marketing and the public presentation of reports. Professor Brian Porter, aeronautical and mechanical engineering department chairman, is anxious to dispel the myth of engineers welding hammers over Heath Robinson machinery.

Students are encouraged to bring their expertise, culled from a solid grounding in theory, to bear on "fundamental difficulties" facing industry. The important role of the future engineer in generating new ideas and products is drummed in at every stage.

This is the underlying ethos behind final year students' projects.

Professor Porter said: "The integrated student tries to identify fundamental problems which are bothering companies and relates them to the experience we have here. That is an immediate quid pro quo."

"It means the student is undertaking a project whose relevance he can appreciate in relation to the work he is going to be doing for industry and the company solves a research and development problem. It is a good package."

The work of third-year students often follows the research interests of their tutors but the potential for further collaboration with industry is a crucial factor. Last year six students were offered jobs on the strength of their open day presentation.

RS

Lowry and hot-pot on the menu

Next month the first of four groups arrives at Salford University to indulge a passion for the artist L. S. Lowry. They will visit two major collections of his work, and tour the Peak District and meet a black pudding manufacturer.

The university's conference office has discovered that if you cannot escape Salford's rather salty northern reputation, you may as well promote it for all it is worth. Clog dancing, tripe and ealons, Lancashire hot-pot suppers and Eccles cakes are all billed as star attractions.

Salford came late to the university conference boom, taking its first paying customers only three years ago. Turnover has grown rapidly to around £250,000 a year.

Facilities include lecture theatres, exhibition halls, banqueting suites, restaurants and accommodation for groups up to 1,000 strong. There are 168 rooms of hotel standard within the 50 acre campus.

Last year, "Conference Campus" played host to more than 165 meetings from one-day seminars to week-long summer schools.

Conference officer, Mrs Laureen Roberts, was particularly proud to attract the recent National Conference of Women.

The Lowry weekends herald a new departure into "theme" holidays, coach tours and English language vacations for the French and German market.

Out of the blueprint, a unique scheme

Sir Keith Joseph has recently called Salford a university which is "a blueprint for higher education," and one of the many reasons for that can be found in its part-time degree courses - all part of their commitment to the vital work of continuing education, which forms such a strong part of the curriculum.

One of the flagship sails from the department of politics and contemporary history, under the "Captain" Dr Ralph White, and this department is just one contribution to continuing education at undergraduate level.

It is the first type of part-time degree to be offered. Dr White said: "Its fusion of the two subjects embodies the department's commitment to interdisciplinary study and maintains its tradition of working with mature students."

The department aims for 45 new students every autumn on the basis that about 35 will finish the course. The cross-section of people who apply, along with their age range of between 20 and the late sixties.

Dr White admits he cannot start to explain why such a diverse cross-section of people wish to take the part-time BA in politics and contemporary history, which is a course of four years, or five with honours. Even less does he know what the mix of genders will be.

However, the general quality of his students, who need not necessarily have to have ac-

ademic qualifications to be admitted for the course, is always unquestionably high.

Dr White said: "Not only are they able and self-doubting, they are also perfectionists. For all the counter-demand of work and, family, the students frequently impose on themselves high and even impracticable standards in their course work."

Perhaps the four-star aspect of the course programme lies with the newly introduced Modular Master's Degree and Modular Diploma.

This is under the control of Pro-Vice-Chancellor Edward Parker and is a unique scheme in British universities. Basically it is a points scoring credit system by which to obtain a degree in the most civilized way possible.

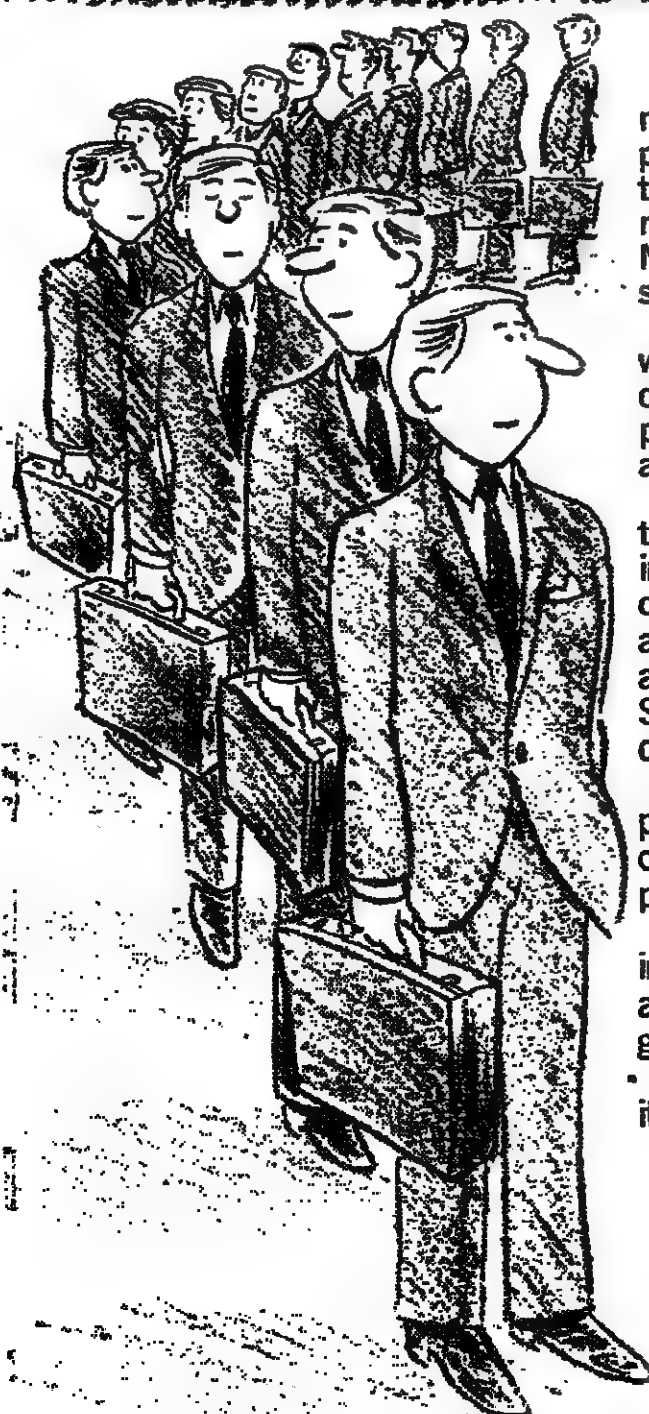
Initially, students would normally need a bachelor's degree with honours or an equivalent qualification, but candidates lacking these who can offer other training or work experience may still be able to qualify.

Students then suggest a combination of modules from about 200 titles and would be asked to name a dissertation at a later stage.

The minimum number of credits constituting a complete course could consist of six modules each with six credit points, totalling 36, plus the dissertation with its 12 making a total of 48 points.

Malcolm Long

STUDENTS AREN'T THE ONLY ONES QUEUEING UP TO ENTER SALFORD UNIVERSITY.



By the time they reach the top of the managerial tree, you'd expect most people to have put their academic links behind them. But the fact is that very many senior managers in some of the UK's most successful companies still come to Salford. Not like our undergraduates and postgraduates to study for a degree, but to learn all the same.

Salford is unique in its facilities for interfacing with industry. The University's Industrial Centre offers a wide range of research, development and project planning services, used by companies large and small.

Through CAMPUS, the Campaign to Promote the University of Salford, the business and industrial worlds are offered another channel of communication. CAMPUS members have access to an unparalleled range of benefits, including attendance at conferences and short courses, use of Salford's research facilities and, of course, lines of communication with students.

By offering a vast range of services, from product promotion to project development, Salford's curriculum is as much like the 'real world' as it could possibly be.

Small wonder then, that so many senior people in industry and commerce value Salford so highly and are happy to return to University whenever they get the chance.

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Academics who make a mark

Salford University is proud of three men who have made an impression on the academic world. They are Professor Garry Procter, recently appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry, Professor Jack Edwards, chairman in the Department of Orthopaedic Mechanics, and Dr Leslie Fletcher, senior lecturer in mathematics.

Professor Procter, at 31 is one of the youngest holders of an established chair in the country. Industrial links at Salford include two of the country's largest pharmaceutical companies. The University is working on research on potential new drugs - the sort of research the companies would not normally concern themselves with, says Professor Procter.

One potential drug is in the treatment of systemic fungal infection. While externally it is more readily recognized and treatable, such as with athlete's foot, its treatment internally is much more difficult. In major transplant operations it is vital because patients are given drugs which halt their immunity to just about everything in order to help them accept the new organ.

Another potentially workable drug which is under research could produce at the end of the day a gastro-protection agent or, in other words, it would stop people getting ulcers.

Professor Edwards has several claims to fame within the Salford campus, two of them being that his department is not only

one of the newest, it is definitely the smallest. Having said that, he can also claim to have more direct contact with the public through his post of chairman in the Department of Orthopaedic Mechanics than anyone else.

He studied mechanical engineering at Surrey and London and was among the first to take a formal training in biomedical engineering. He came to Salford in 1979 when the department was formed as an offshoot of the Department of Aeronautical and Mechanical Engineering.

The main work of the department is concerned with the application of engineering techniques to orthopaedics and other allied fields of medicine which has led to the design of many successful devices to help the physically disabled.

One of the most recent innovations from Professor Edwards is equipment to measure the damage caused to ligaments in knee joints.

The Professor, who is 48 and married with three children, and his small team are linked to the Salford Royal and Hope Hospitals through Salford Health Authority.

Their success with the "knee-joint machine" overtook the department so

quickly that they were soon swamped with patients, mainly professional footballers, including those from Manchester's two First Division teams.

Professor Edwards, however, is mostly proud of the fact that his department has become really famous for their work in developing equipment to help paralysed children, especially spina bifida victims, to become mobile.

Dr Fletcher's interest in dietary problems was first aroused by his young son, a sufferer of severe eczema. On the basis that the cause was food allergy, his son was treated through a painstaking "elimination diet" at Manchester's renowned children's hospital, Booth Hall.

Then a dietician friend at another hospital asked if there was a short cut possible in analysing the correct diet for individual patients.

The former system involved tables listing a thousand foods and their various nutritional values, and it could take up to three hours to work out the correct diet for each patient.

The Salford result, after bringing in micro-computer software in the shape of a floppy disc, was a system which cut the time right down to between seven to 10 minutes.

So what started as more of a personal involvement developed into a major breakthrough in what was once regarded as a non-technical field, and now 60 hospitals rely on the new technique.

ML

Micro-computer software can identify food allergies in seven to ten minutes

Change is the great challenge

Salford University boasts an impressive array of "friends" from multinationals to the corner garage - and the Campaign to Promote the University of Salford keeps them sweet.

CAMPUS director Professor Graham Ashworth said "Our challenge is to shape our institutions to be effective agents of change for other sections of society who look to universities for leadership."

"To do that universities themselves will need to change. CAMPUS is just one mechanism for stimulating and managing that change."

The CAMPUS, short for Campaign to Promote the University of Salford, was formed to deal with the response from a national newspaper advertising campaign protesting at the cuts.

"We didn't understand the size of support and the intensity of feeling among our friends in industry," said Professor Ashworth. "We received more than 100 replies which astonished us."

Professor Ashworth was seconded from Urban Environ-

mental Studies with the brief to run this "club of friends." CAMPUS, a charitable trust, emerged from a series of crisis meetings and a press launch in London chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh.

It has proved so successful that membership now ranges "right through the industrial ranks from the GECs and Ferrantis down to the corner garage."

Membership on a sliding scale of fees offers access to the expertise, knowledge and facilities of the university through "brokers" or liaison officers.

Communication network is the next big task

It can grease the wheels of technology transfer, putting firms in direct touch with departments and the Salford University Industrial Centre.

Training courses are often tailored to suit individual needs of companies. Lectures, conferences, summer schools and seminars are geared for the market. Members also enjoy

university services from the library to the sports ground.

The CAMPUS Academic Venture and Enterprise (Cave) Fund tests the relevance of research to industry's needs. Funded partly by CAMPUS and recurrent UGC grant, it allows a joint board of academics and industrialists to define research priorities.

Over the past two years CAVE has allocated £570,000 to around 50 projects.

Surplus income generated by CAMPUS has helped to alleviate a potential blight on internal promotion prospects. There are now 12 lecturers holding CAMPUS senior lectureships and a number of staff members enjoying the benefits of a CAMPUS reward scheme.

Developing a sophisticated communication network within the university is the next major task facing CAMPUS. Meanwhile, Professor Ashworth is anxious not to allow the uncharted and unassessed expansion in tertiary education slip through his net.

He says: "I believe by dint of our independent but close association with the university,



Professor Ashworth: Universities should show leadership

it will be the most effective way of managing those aspects of the university's activities to do with technology transfer.

"Intellectually, professionally, these are some of the most challenging years of my life. It is very exciting indeed."

RS



High tech: Dr Allen Ffian, director of the University's Centre for Education and Training

Top businessmen take the chair

Salford University has pioneered the introduction of integrated professorial chairs - a post familiar to German technical universities.

In January 1983, "Offie" Heath, a British Aerospace divisional director based in Preston, became the first of four such professors.

The initiative by the Campaign to Promote the University of Salford is placed at placing senior managers in industry right at the heart of the university's decision-making process. The integrated professors are members of the senate and are expected to take an active role both in teaching

and research. Salaries and costs of the chair are shared between the university and the firm, so far there are four chairs: Gas Engineering (with British Gas); Aeronautical Engineering (with British Aerospace); Advanced Manufacturing Systems (with Daiichi Sykes Robotics) and Colloid and Surface Chemistry (with Unilever).

Oxford University now has a similar scheme and others have observed the experiment closely. The portraits are promising, according to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Ashworth.

"It is too early really to judge how successful such appointments will be," he said. "But I am impressed with the way in which departments which do not currently have an integrated chair are beginning to seek one (and how one department is actively lobbying me for permission to establish a third)."

"I have also been struck by how helpful the holders of such chairs have been in areas, such as curriculum development, where I had expected them to make little or no impact. I have long suspected that with institutional innovations nothing succeeds like serendipity and this may well prove another example of that adage."

RS

Computer hopes lie in the tower

A government decision on the proposed Information Technology Institute is expected to emerge from Whitehall some time next month.

Ministerial go-ahead would mark not only the start of an academic adventure into uncharted territory but also signal dramatic proof of Salford's remarkable change in fortunes.

The joint Salford and National Computer Centre plan proposes funding from the Government (£15m) and private industry (£12m) for the institute, which would provide training for 1,000 students - about half Britain's estimated annual requirement.

It would be housed in a tower block at the heart of the university campus, which is currently scheduled for demolition in 1987 at a cost of £400,000.

The proposals followed a National Economic Development Office report last year highlighting the shortage of information technology skills and lack of industrial strategy.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Ashworth, who headed the NEDO team, is hoping to fill the vacuum with a novel form of training course, not a standard university degree.

who invariably land immediate "artificial" occupations but who may not have found established employment.

But even without the advantage of such false figures, Salford still reigns among the supreme.

One of the university's enviable strong points is that even when there's a dearth of sixth-formers coming into higher education, although they were expanding on the engineering and sciences fronts, Salford still took in those with under-average qualifications, and still turned them out to be very employable engineers and scientists.

So Mr Smith and his team can proudly boast on behalf of the university that a higher proportion than the national average of graduating students go straight into full employment, and also a higher than average number go into the wealth creating sectors of industry and commerce.

ML

An education that prepares students for jobs

The ultimate purpose of going to a university is, of course, to get a job and that is where Desmond Smith, director of the careers office, comes in.

He is the first to agree that statistics can be made to read whatever you like but, whichever way you juggle them, Salford always comes out creditably high in the ability to place in various branches of industry and commerce the students who have learned their skills at the university.

The placement does not always match the specific skill attained - after all, only 40 per cent of students end up in employment related directly to the course of study in which they have achieved success. But a good degree can mean a good job and that is where Mr Smith and his team of two can help.

He had personally interviewed 8,000 students each in their pre-final and final years to hopefully ensure they have a job to go to. But, not content with his department's high success rate, he is now touring two-thirds of the UK's universities

The system has answers to basic questions

just to ensure that there are no more lessons to be learnt.

Mr Smith can owe part of his success in finding jobs for the boys on his own doorstep to the computer. All the students who seek guidance are asked to describe how they see themselves and what they want out of life, and then to answer 50 searching questions. All this is fed into the computer and the print-out reveals to which field they are best suited.

National sample figures are now taken by all universities based on the number of students who graduated in July and those who were in employment by December 31 of that year. Mr Smith pointed out that those figures do not take into account the areas where universities which turn out, for example, qualified doctors or architects

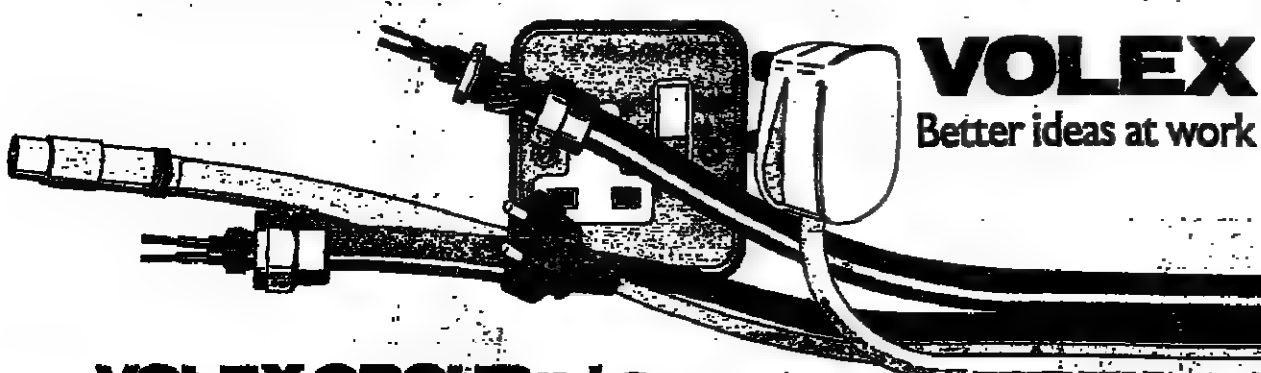
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IS THE GMC WASTING ITS TIME ON RUBBISH?

Greater Manchester Council is a problem solver, as its record in the waste disposal field clearly shows. In 1974 the authority inherited a waste disposal network close to collapse, and brought it back to efficiency with an ambitious and cost-effective construction programme, building a series of treatment plants to serve the needs of the whole County. But there is more to the GMC than its ability to bring order from chaos. The authority is also an innovator and its close links with Salford University and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) over the reclamation of waste provides the proof.

The recycling of waste has been enthusiastically promoted by the GMC - indeed, the ease with which compacted waste can be converted was a major factor in GMC's decision to start building its specialised treatment plants. For the last five years GMC has nurtured a revolutionary oil from rubbish project, with UMIST providing the academic research and Salford University Industrial Centre (SUIC) managing the project on the authority's behalf. The work has forged strong links between the County Engineers Department and SUIC, and whenever GMC has sought solutions to complex design problems Salford's team has been able to offer guidance promptly and efficiently.

Research has shown that the crude oil could be used both as a chemical feedstock and as a source of energy. With GMC patenting the process it could bring in valuable income if proved commercially viable - especially in overseas sales. Although a GMC-commissioned study by Sim-Chem Ltd of Stockport showed the process to be marginally uneconomic in its present form work continues on process improvements aimed at enhancing the products economic potential.

The GMC, adamant that the unique oil from cellulose project must continue to flourish, has pumped vital cash aid into the project over the years and it is now hopeful that its application for further funding to the EEC will move the research on to firmer ground, a shining example of how public and private enterprise gets projects moving. The Government's Bill to abolish GMC and other metropolitan county councils makes no provision to ensure that this effective and creative approach to waste disposal will continue. If you want to find out more about GMC services and how abolition will affect them write to the GMC's Chief Executive, County Hall, Piccadilly Gardens, Manchester M60 3HP or telephone 061 247 3583/4. After considering all the issues we feel that you too will want to say 'No Minister' to the Government's proposals.

GMC
Greater Manchester Council

MAKING GREATER MANCHESTER CREATE.

Union that went private

The students union at Salford had the same problems as the rest of Britain's newest university after the drastic cut in grants - retrenchment or expansion.

Like every other department the union mulled over the pros and cons of the dilemma, and about 20 months ago, after two meetings attended by more students than ever before or since, it made the momentous decision - expand!

The students did not exactly add the rider "or bust" although that could well have been the story. Instead the story became one of success and the students owe it entirely to themselves through carefully deciding to take it one painstaking step at a time.

The union chose to take the unprecedented step of forming itself into a private company. The shareholding was split

between the students' union, with 80 per cent, and the university, holding the remaining 20 per cent.

Whoever is president of the union - currently Nick Voss, with his deputy, Ron G. Aspin, standing in the wings - was elected to act as chairman of the board. The six directors were to be chosen from the union's executive committee - four of the nine members - and two members of university staff for their crucial banking and accountancy experience.

But the company christened S.U.P.E.R. Services - standing for Students' Union promotions, entertainments and retailing - was not content with just talking over the ordinary running of campus shops and the sports halls.

If profits were to be made members knew they had to venture out into the big wide



Ken Spencer of the Salford University students' union company, and the union shop

world, and in late 1983 they negotiated their first big deal by buying a pub, the Wallasey Tavern, which lies on the edge of the campus.

The second acquisition was the Park Royal pub on Regent Road close to where the company now offers an extremely competitive à la carte menu. Both were obtained on long leases, and a total of £56,000, not a penny of which was from public funds, was spent on refurbishing them.

Many other universities have contacted the union since this move into the world of finance and all have asked for progress details to be sent on. They will not be disappointed by this year's latest projected turnover by S.U.P.E.R. Services of at least £250,000 net.

And next year, if all goes well with the board's plan to buy the franchises of bars and shops, essentially at complexes where they are not the major reason for whatever the business is,

that turnover is expected to treble at least.

Ken Spencer, company secretary of S.U.P.E.R. Services and general manager of the students' union, said: "The company has learned a lot about trading during its short life. They have conducted in-depth surveys into several retail outlets and have learned, we hope all the strengths and weaknesses of those with whom they deal."

There is no doubt that the purchase of the two pubs was the S.U.P.E.R. Services' boldest gamble to date. At the time the company took over the leases one was already closed and the other in a desperately run-down condition.

Now both are going concerns, and the future is especially bright for the Park Royal because it is near a huge inner city rebuilding programme by Barratt, involving hundreds of flats.

ML

How dreams can be made into careers

Professor Michael Hampshire has always been at the sharp end of technology transfer - the buzz words of Salford's rejuvenation.

He is the kind of academic entrepreneur liable to turn the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, pink with happiness, creating palpable wealth both for the university and big business.

As chairman of the crucial Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, he has unashamedly acted as a catalyst transforming academics' dreams into jobs on a production line.

Over the past six years, a new commercial product has been developed under his department's aegis every two months on average.

Since 1979, he has nursed seven new company starts beginning with a noise-generator alarm for Pendleton Security Products, through to the latest electronic control systems for Salford-based Volex Electronics - formerly Ward and Goldstone.

These achievements are likely to be dwarfed by "Salplex", a revolutionary multiplexed electronic wiring system for cars. It replaces the present "rat's nest" of electric cables, which will ultimately be controlled by a dashboard computer.

With the worldwide multiplexing market running at around £20 billion, Salplex represents big manufacturing potential.

Professor Hampshire, deceptively grey-haired and mild-mannered, helped develop and patent the system in association with Ward and Goldstone, then a vehicle wiring specialists based in the North West.

He ran the offshoot until 1980 when a joint venture company with GEC, Salplex Ltd, was set up to carry the initiative forward, supported by £20 million in investment capital.

Last February, Professor Hampshire was awarded the Technology Transfer Trophy in recognition of his "outstanding work on a product with a very considerable market potential".

It was his third academic award in less than two years. Normal academic reticence has disappeared since the UGC grant cut. Wherever possible he likes to incorporate Salford University's contribution in the product's name. There is no point keeping your head below the parapet now, he says.

Much of his entrepreneurial zeal has sprung from what he believes is the post-war failure of pure research in electronic engineering.

"Engineering science is necessary but it is not sufficient. It is only a small part," he said. "What makes us different is the emphasis we give to technology transfer. It is really all about using our skills to put our projects out into the commercial industrial world and for it to capitalize on them."

RS

Bus-stop answer to a teach-in

The innovative and quick-thinking team at CAMPUS - the Campaign to Promote the University of Salford - did not take long to come up with a unique, effective and not too formidable a way to help boost the University's coffers, which had been hit drastically by the spending cuts in 1981.

They decided that the University, bursting as it was and still is with technological expertise in the computer fields, should take that knowledge to the people.

It soon became obvious which would be the simplest way to achieve that objective - catch a bus.

That is exactly what they did, although instead of just catching one they actually bought two. The vehicles were former Greater Manchester Transport double-deckers which cost a total of £30,000.

With help from local traders they were soon converted into comfortable and fully-equipped teaching centres on wheels.

They were named MOBECS, short for Mobile Education Centres. On the lower decks they made room for displays and demonstrations and upstairs were constructed fully-furnished study lounges which can accommodate groups of up to 12.

In fact, the success of all the various MOBECS pilot schemes has encouraged Dr Flinn to take it all one more step forward with yet another bus. This time the plan is to set up a mobile in-service unit dedicated to training teachers.

The scheme, to be set up next January, will also have another innovation because the bus driver will be a trained teacher. Dependent on the success of the scheme, virtually assured before it even starts, another bus and possibly a third, all single deckers, could be bought during 1986.

The executives at CAMPUS are convinced that if schools and companies lose out on learning the mysteries of new technology they will have, quite simply, missed the bus.

A computer course which does not go "on the buses" is also under the auspices of Dr Allen Flinn and is one of three courses which are partially under contract with the Manpower Services Commission.

Dr Flinn's course is basically for the re-training of executives, managers and administrators and lasts for 20 weeks which takes in a ten-week training programme at the University and a further 10 weeks on placement in industry.

The other two courses run in conjunction with the MSC and the Computer Centre are for Systems Programming and



Double-decker education: The mobile way of reaching the people

Software Engineering. They each run for 20 weeks.

MSC sponsorship is available for suitable candidates above 19. Some of the 30 people on the courses at present are aged over 50.

Candidates must have completed full-time education at least two years beforehand and should be unemployed or be prepared to leave their current employment. No professional qualifications are necessary.

ML

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He holds the British Aerospace Chair in Aeronautical Engineering at Salford.

He's also a former Divisional Director of Advanced Engineering at British Aerospace, Warton Division, Preston, a location that houses one of the biggest concentrations of advanced manufacturing technology in Europe.

Prof. Heath's presence at Salford proves that, when we need to develop novel technologies, we know where to find the most able partners.

To Salford's benefit as much as our own.



**BRITISH
AEROSPACE**

Turner & Newall ion implantation evaluation project

Under the SERC/DTI Teaching Company Scheme, Salford University has joined with T&N Materials Research Ltd, the central research and development unit of the Turner & Newall Group, to contribute know-how and equipment in a study of ion implantation applied to industrial processes.

Turner & Newall is evaluating a variety of surface modification techniques having potential for extending machine part wear life or imparting other useful properties.

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We applaud the effort and enterprise of the University of Salford to establish themselves as a technological university of stature and wish them every success in the future.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson opens second front against CBI

The Bank of England can draw breath. The Chancellor is now fighting on a second front: against the Confederation of British Industry. Yesterday he returned fire to their demand that interest rates should be brought down, insisting that lower pay settlements were far more important. Every 1 per cent on interest rates. Mr Lawson suggested to an audience at the Carlton Club: costs £250 million over a full year - a mere quarter of the burden industry takes on itself by conceding one extra percentage point on pay.

God, in other words, helps those who help themselves. The CBI, in Caesar's wife mode, quickly struck back, claiming to have done its bit to restrain pay rises while complaining that the task would be easier if Mr Lawson damped down the cost of living by putting downward pressure on mortgage rates.

On the other hand, this is scarcely the best moment for industry to plead poverty. A special article pre-released today by the Bank of England from its *Quarterly Bulletin* charts the remarkable rise in company profits. In 1984, gross trading profits rose £9.3 billion to £51.5 billion; pre-tax profitability, on the Bank of England's calculation, rose to its highest rate since 1973. At 7 per cent, on average, it was twice as high as in 1981.

Yet companies were still borrowing hand over fist, and the Bank is not at all sure why, though it has a list of minor explanations. The figures are dominated by big businesses, which may mean either that profits are overstated or that the need for bank finance tends to be underestimated. Small, expanding or cash-hungry companies may be borrowing heavily while the big boys pile up cash mountains. Companies were clearly reluctant to come to market in the run-up to the British Telecom launch, relying more heavily on bank finance for investment (which rose sharply last year) in the meantime.

But bank borrowing continues to be heavy, as the latest quarterly figures also released by the Bank yesterday clearly demonstrate. In the three months to mid-May, sterling lending to the private sector rose 4 per cent, up £4.85 billion; allowing for seasonal adjustment raises this figure to £5.2 billion, much the same as in the two preceding quarters. Admittedly, part of the rise was attributable to a scramble to make use of the leasing tax-break before the Budget: borrowing by leasing enterprises jumped 25 per cent. But the recent history of bank lending has been a continuous chain of special factors.

Digging deeper into the figures, the Bank of England had focused on the "balancing item" in the figures for companies' financial transactions. This has jumped suddenly, from a mere £1.4 billion in 1983 to £9.9 billion in 1984. A possible explanation, suggests the Bank of England with just a touch of smugness, is that since its exchange control staff were put out of a job, it has less information on capital flows abroad; and it could well be overseas investment is higher than recorded figures suggest.

The Chancellor, meanwhile, is left with a wrangle over interest rates. High bank lending keeps the money supply growing

at rates incompatible with at least some of his policy statements; but as the CBI crossly points out, the exact purpose of his present interest-rate policy has not been clear at all times. Mr Lawson said yesterday that short-term interest rates "would be held at the level needed to maintain monetary conditions that will continue to bring down inflation". In the next breath, he added that he expected inflation to be "appreciably lower" by the end of the year. Will that be enough to justify lower interest rates, even if bank lending continues to roar ahead and the Bank's puzzle remains unsolved?

FNFC steps ashore - history is made

At last, the First National Finance show. The young who gasped at Johnson Matthey Bankers may have thought this was a unique debacle. Not so of course. A decade ago virtually the whole of the secondary banking sector had to be rescued by the Bank of England's hastily constructed lifeboat, as the clearing banks rallied round to bail-out the imprudent who had lent excessively to the profligate.

First National Finance was the biggest borrower in the lifeboat, requiring some £350 million, at two points over LIBOR, to stay afloat. "Pat" Matthews who had been invited by the Bank of England to stem the tide, was within days of clinching a life-saving deal with Chase Manhattan.

Yesterday's interim results from First National marked both a milestone in British banking history and a small augur of hope for JMB managers. The final, final loan to the lifeboat of £32 million has now been repaid, and FNFC is free to beef up its credit lines by borrowing elsewhere. Executive chairman, Richard Langdon, a former senior partner at Spicer and Pegler, is greeted at the Bank of England with a glass of champagne. He deserves two.

Morning, FNFC has wasted no time in exploiting its new-found freedom. Credit lines from big players like Kleinworth Benson and - would you believe it? - Chase, total some £400 million. The company reckons it is nicely placed to carry on growing, either organically or by acquisition. With the shares trading at around the 100p, compared with a price in September, 1974, of 74p, Mr Langdon could contemplate using paper to finance an acquisition.

Interim pretax profits, of £9 million were up some £1.5 million on the comparable period last year. This figure feeds straight through to equity, since FNFC still has around £70 million of untutilized tax losses to set off against profits. Assuming that the basic business continues to grow - and according to Mr Langdon, there is no shortage of borrowers in the second mortgage market - then the notional equity base for expansion is around £100 million.

Testing the rehabilitation theory to destruction, Mr Langdon is now proposing to pay some kind of a dividend at the end of financial year in October. Understandably, he is a little vague about details. It is so long since FNFC paid the shareholders any money, the board may have forgotten necessary procedures.

For C & W the Mercury rises

With anti-electronics feeling running high in the City innocent bystanders are bound to be caught in the stampede for the exit. Cable and Wireless is one. Yesterday the board unveiled preliminary pretax profits of £245 million up from £190 million, a figure well ahead of most expectations; yet 21p was knocked off the share price which fell to 495p. While the market's mistrust of the electronics sector is not without foundation, this assault on C & W shows a distinctive lack of discernment. The group has considerable attractions.

Pronouncements are expected shortly from Professor Bryan Carsberg at Ofel on the conditions under which C & W's Mercury subsidiary can plug into the British Telecommunications network. If Mercury is granted the unrestricted and competitively priced access it is seeking the C & W share price should benefit, while BT's moved the other way.

Sir Eric Sharp, C & W's chairman, is aware of the importance of Professor Carsberg's decision and he has grounds for confidence that the ruling will go his way. If Ofel is genuinely seeking to encourage competition under the regime of a privatized BT then, in these early stages, everything logically should be done to assist those seeking to compete.

Even without favourable Ofel ruling

Underwriting losses will cut 1982 Lloyd's profit to £50m

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's insurance market will make a sharply-reduced overall profit of at least £50 million for the 1982 year of underwriting. Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, announced at yesterday's annual meeting of members.

The figure compares with a profit of £154 million for 1981, and record profits of £263.8 million in 1980.

Although no breakdown was given, the overall profit will contain a large underwriting loss, which will be more than covered by investment income. Last year an underwriting loss of £43.5 million was announced for 1981, the first such loss for 14 years.

Mr Miller said that the anticipated result indicated that Lloyd's would escape the worst results of its competitors.

Speaking on the losses at the Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies, Mr Miller reiterated Lloyd's ruling council's position

that there would be no financial lifeboat for names, who face losses of £130 million.

He did not regard the Sasse case, in which there was a market rescue for stricken names in the late 1970's, as a precedent.

Mr Miller defended the record of Lloyd's ruling body, saying that before the autumn of 1982 the authorities had no information which would have led them to suspect anything was amiss at the PCW syndicates, since renamed Richard Beckett.

Mr Miller made public for the first time, the findings of an inquiry into PCW carried out by Mr Simon Tuckey QC, which cleared Sir Peter Green, former chairman of Lloyd's, of a cover-up in his personal investigation into PCW.

"Sir Peter asked the right questions and concluded, rightly in my view, that there had been no dishonesty," Mr



Peter Miller

Tuckey wrote. It was later discovered that former managers of the agency had misappropriated £40 million.

Mr Miller also announced the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the handling of the troubled syndicates by RBUA since new management was put in at the end of 1982.

The steering committee of names, representing 350 of the worst hit names on RBUA

syndicates, was not impressed with Mr Miller's statement.

It said the measures announced were unsatisfactory and provided no solution to the affair. The evidence showed a history of misconduct and mismanagement at the agency between 1968 and 1982, and an inquiry into events from 1982 would not satisfy those names, who are not prepared to pay their losses until they see that the money is properly due.

Mr Miller said yesterday he saw very little substance and a great deal of confusion in some of the things the steering committee was saying.

The names are claiming, on the basis of a report by Price Waterhouse, the accountants, commissioned by them that not only was there misappropriation, but serious overwriting of business and manipulation of accounts in the mid 1970s.

Mr Miller yesterday denied there was evidence of overwriting on the basis of Lloyd's rules at the time.

IN BRIEF
Westland chief quits

Sir Basil Blackwell, the chairman of Westland, the troubled helicopter company, made a surprise announcement last night saying that he is to retire from the company. He has tendered his resignation.

The Westland board had accepted Sir Basil's resignation and has invited Sir John Cuckney, chairman of Thomas Cook Group and John Brown, deputy chairman of Royal Insurance, to step in as chairman of Westland.

Sir John will take up his appointment immediately. He was not available for comment last night, nor was Sir Basil Blackwell, who is on holiday.

BPB profits fall

BPB Industries, the plaster-board manufacturer, saw profits fall from £79.7 million to £78.6 million before tax in the year to March 31. Turnover was up from £528 million to £564 million and the dividend has been lifted to 7.7p (7).

Tempos, page 23

Rotork to buy

Rotork, the valve actuator manufacturer, plans to acquire Protec Instruments for an initial £8.6 million in shares. Depending on profits, the total payment could amount to £17.5 million.

Tempos, page 23

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group is to merge its London and European operations with those of Grindlays Bank which it bought last year. For the moment, Grindlays will retain a separate corporate identity, but in time the Grindlays name is expected to disappear.

Hogg rise

Hogg Robinson, the insurance broking and transport group, reported pretax profits for the year to March 31 of £14.2 million, up from £11.0 million.

Tempos, page 23

Oriflame deal

Oriflame International, the direct selling cosmetics company, has bought Guldifund, a Swedish retail jewellery chain, for £14.8 million. Guldifund has 47 shops in Sweden and four in Finland.

25% pay rise

Sir Peter Mann received a 25 per cent pay increase in his final year as chairman of the Buxton Group. His salary rose from £90,000 to £112,500.

Anger over Debenhams trade move

By Patience Wheatcroft

Debenhams has written to the concessionaires who trade within its stores offering them much longer contracts. Such extended tie-ups could be unattractive to Burton Group, which is pursuing its £450 million bid for Debenhams with the aim of lifting the stores with its own selection of merchandise.

The bid reached its first closing date yesterday, with Burton still having only a minimal holding. The offer will be extended today but not raised. The Debenhams share price suffered more than Burton's yesterday, leaving the offer worth 32p a share against a market price of 370p.

Debenhams' decision to extend its agreements with the concessionaires that provide the bulk of its retail profits could be seen as extra armour for its defence. "A very high proportion of our concessionaires are being offered longer leases," Debenhams' chairman, Mr Robert Thornton, said.

In many cases this is believed to be a trebling from one year to three years. The concessionaires range from Wedgwood and Royal Doulton to clothing companies like Windamoor and Brixton.

Burton is believed to be furious about the Debenhams tactic, but Mr Thornton and his advisers say that the company cannot stand still.

Yesterday House of Fraser raised its Debenhams holding to 8.13 per cent.

Britoil slice to be sold in Europe

By Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

A sizeable chunk of the Government's remaining 48 per cent shareholding in Britoil, the North Sea oil company, is to be sold to European investors. Lazard Brothers, the Government's merchant bank adviser, said yesterday.

The share sale, expected either next month or in September, will be partially underwritten by Swiss Bank Corporation International, which will place Britoil shares with investors in Switzerland, West Germany and The Netherlands.

Swiss Bank was involved in the underwriting of the British Telecom issue last year, and approached Lazard with a view to becoming involved in the Britoil sale. The Treasury said yesterday. A Lazard director, Mr Marcus Agius, said other overseas marketing efforts for the Britoil issue had not been ruled out, although there will be no simultaneous offer in the United States.

Preliminary estimates are that about 10 per cent of the issue could be reserved for overseas investors in Europe and perhaps Japan. The Government originally sold half its shareholding in Britoil in November 1982.

Fund managers told to look overseas

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Overseas business could provide a significant growth area for British fund managers in the next few years, the Bank of England says. About a quarter of funds managed by British offices are for foreign clients.

A rapid expansion is under way in international fund management, the Bank says. The 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act in the US, which requires pension funds to diversify to reduce risk, has provided a significant source of this growth.

The Bank also expects liberalization of Japanese financial restrictions to give British fund managers access to Japanese pension funds.

Tin trading suspended

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The Board and Committee of the London Metal Exchange are due to meet this morning to discuss how to ensure an orderly market in tin after tin trading was suspended yesterday afternoon.

Suspension of trading was forced on the exchange by the rapid emergence of an £850 backwardation. A backwardation is the premium a price for immediate delivery commands

A record year at Ferranti

By Christopher Dunn

Ferranti, the defence systems and computer electronics group, announced record figures yesterday and denied that it had experienced any change in trading relationships with British Telecom since the latter's privatization.

Sales jumped by more than a quarter to a record £568 million for the year to March 31, while trading profits advanced by a similar percentage to £50.2 million. A final dividend of 1.04p is recommended, making a total for the year of 1.50p 18 per cent on 1983/84.

A Ferranti spokesman said the group is budgeting for further 15 per cent gain in profits this year, implying a 1985/86 profit target of nearly £60 million.

He denied that BT's flotation and alleged more commercial attitude towards suppliers had affected relations. "We are big suppliers to BT, but we have no big PABX systems involvement with them. Relations are good."

Ferranti shares nevertheless have been caught in the general shake-out of the electronics sector after poor figures recently from Plessey and REcal. Last night, the shares closed 2p down to 114p and have underperformed in the last month by nearly 10 per cent.

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WALL ST WIRE

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The bond markets which began to recover on Tuesday, made some positive gains yesterday.

The Treasury bill futures 1 1/2 per cent bond 2015 had risen 1/2 to 105 1/2 by mid morning. The September T-bond futures contract was up 1/2 to 75 1/2.

The improvement in the bonds was reflected in the rise of 6 to 532.88 in the September contract. The September pound contract rose 55 to \$1.2785.

Precious metals and non-dollar currencies improved. August gold was up 50 cents to \$318.80. The yield on 90-day T-bills was down to 7.06 per cent and Federal funds were 7 1/2 per cent.

The improvement in the debt issues was a relief to the markets which have been suffering under the pressure of the Treasury's mini-refunding this week.

Wall Street, page 20

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	936.5 (-15.6)
FT All Share	598.14 (-5.84)
FT Govt Securities	81.81 (+0.04)
FT-SE 100	1236.5 (-11.8)
Bargains	21.782
Datamatrix USM	98.82 (-2.21)
New York	
Dow Jones	1321.57 (-1.48)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,910.29 (+73.27)
Hong Kong	1565.19 (-9.96)
Sydney AO	353.3 (+2.4)
Amsterdam	210.4 (-0.5)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1372.9 (-60.3)
Brussels	
General	314.57 (-2.88)
Paris CAC	228.4 (-0.8)
Zurich	
SKA General	376.90 (+3.40)

GOLD

London fixing	an \$325.50p-\$318.75
close	\$317.00-\$317.50
New York	
Comex	\$317.45

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

FALLS:	
Summit Clothes	28p-12p
CIFER	10p-20p
Applied Comp Tech	120p-20p
Vocper	22p-20p
Ramco Oil Serv	22p-20p
Bula Res	11 1/2p-11p
Sound Diffusion	50p-40p
Platinum	8 1/2p-1p
Micro Focus Group	185p-20p
Wordplex	95p-10p
Britak	245p-25p
Metal Sciences	10p-11p
Boulton Textile	20p-2p
Quest Automation	30p-3p
Kalon Group	25p-4p
Flextech	75p-7p
Peters Stores	45p-4p
Thorn EM	37p-34p
BSR Int	45p-4p
Martin Ford	37p-3p

RISES:

Memory Computer	23p+3p
SelectTV	8p+1p
Westland	83p+10p
CPS Computer Group	53p+5p
Murray Growth	88p+9p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£/\$	2.2650 (+0.0085)
£/DM	3.9427 (-0.0022)
£/SwFr	3.2873 (-0.0132)
£/FF	12.0153 (+0.0133)
£/Yen	321.96 (+0.3)
£ Index	80.6 (+1.3)
New York:	
£/\$	2.2650
£/DM	3.9450
£ Index	144.3 (-0.8)
ECU	20.568245
SDR	20.774883

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base	12 1/2%
3-month Interbank	12 1/2%-12 3/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	7.00% (7.98%)
Long bond 105 1/2 (105 1/2) yield	

COMMODITIES

STOCK MARKET REPORT

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

RECENT ISSUE

By Judith Huntley

**BRITISH-BORNEO PETROLEUM
SYNDICATE P.L.C.**

Following this Annual General Meeting I shall be retiring as Chairman and as a director. I have been an executive director since 1947 and was appointed Chairman in 1957. They have been prosperous and happy years. An important factor has been and is the good relationship with our principal shareholder Consolidated Gold Fields. I thank their representatives on the board of your company who are Messrs. Beckett, Brooks and Barton for the valuable services they have rendered. Sir Douglas Morphet was also a member of the board and his services have been beneficial to the company from his valuable services. I am pleased to tell you that he will succeed me as Chairman and I wish him every success.

Rights would not be paid until next year. Vosper, another claimant, lost 33p to 223p.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card, check your right share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year gave to lot
1	ROOFS	
2	Hiltachs	
3	Carrs Milling	
4	Nm Foods	
5	Unigate	
6	Dee	
7	Bejam	
8	Tesco	
9	Glen Glover	
10	Meat Trade Socp	
	Needlers	
	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
11	Belgrave	
12	Avon Rubber	
13	BOC	
14	BTR	
15	AAH	
16	Bowater	
17	BET D&I	
18	Br Via	
19	Bostadell	
20	Bobby (J)	
	PROPERTY	
21	Manover	
22	Lon Shop Prop	
23	Speyhawk	
24	Bilton (P)	
25	Control Sea	
26	Imry	
27	Concise	
28	Lynton	
29	Mountainview	
30	Utd Real	
	INDUSTRIALS L-R	
31	Macfarlane	
32	Peck	
33	LCP	
34	MS Int	
35	Lavies	
36	Pease	
37	Metal Box	
38	Murphy	
39	Lep	
40	Lon & Nth	
41	Times Newspapers Limited Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend						
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INDUSTRIALS L-R

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INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	% P/E

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TEMPUS

Royal pays £94m for Lloyd's Life

The vogue for buying unit-linked life companies continued yesterday with Royal Insurance's purchase of Lloyd's Life in a cash deal worth £94 million.

The agreement gives Lloyd's Life shareholders, which include the Corporation of Lloyd's and the Trustees of Lloyd's Premium Trust Fund, £23 for each of the 4 million shares. The cash offer puts to rest this week's rumours that Royal was planning a large tender placing.

The price Royal has paid reflects the high value presently put on life companies. It is a little higher than many in the City had expected Lloyd's Life to fetch, but is not unreasonable.

Royal has paid about 21 times earnings for the life office since it expects an actuarial surplus from the company of around £4.5 million for this year. This is slightly more than the 19 times earnings price tag put on Abbey Life. Lloyd's Life is not as high quality as Abbey - it brings with it no large direct sales force, for example. But Royal has the benefit of outright ownership whereas Abbey's ownership was being split.

The question remains how Royal will integrate Lloyd's Life with its existing life business. Royal's answer, initially at least, appears to be to keep them separate. This seems sensible. While Royal Life is predominantly a traditional life company, Lloyd's Life is almost exclusively unit-linked.

Lloyd's Life has also built some specialized areas of business, such as its offshore life of Man operation, which does not fit easily into Royal Life's existing range of business.

Lloyd's Life is to be kept separate, with little change to its management. Only the name will change, but the Lloyd's tag will be replaced with the equally respectable name of Royal, so there should not be any loss in that.

The purchase of Lloyd's Life is part of Royal's policy of expanding its life business both in Britain and overseas. Royal is in a predatory state of mind. It was one of the bidders for the Insurance Company of Ireland which was snapped up by the Prudential last week.

Among insurance brokers,

Hogg Robinson has also been hunting. It is paying \$9.7 million (£7.5 million for the half of Republic Hogg Robinson, the 14th largest US broking firm, owned by LTV Corporation of Dallas, which bought its share of the company less than a year ago.

The price is not excessive and it makes sense to increase its involvement in the US as the American insurance market is showing clear signs of a strong upturn. Republic Hogg Robinson is also seeing the benefits of a management revival. After a dismal performance over the last three years new management has produced a pretax profit of \$1.6 million in the first five months of this year compared with \$1.5 in the whole of last year.

Hogg Robinson itself is going through something of a revival, as its preliminary figures for the year to March 31 reveal. The insurance brokerage side, which has been languishing for some time, has responded to last year's management shake-up and moved ahead by nearly £2 million to produce a pretax profit of £9.6 million.

There were the inevitable hiccups, like the £650,000 exceptional charge against trading activities from several years back. And there remains the problem of divesting its Lloyd's agency business which contributed £2.6 million to pretax profits by 1987. But Hogg Robinson is taking steps to minimize the effects of divestment.

With further room for improvement earnings per share up from 14.26p to 19.60p. Hogg Robinson's shares are currently looking inexpensive.

BPB Industries

For a company valued at £400 million BPB Industries has a surprisingly low profile in the City. The shares have attracted little buying in recent years and in the last 12 months have performed even worse than the rest of the unhappy building materials sector. Yesterday's figures brought no relief, leaving them 22p lower at 208p.

A disappointing 11 per cent fall in second-half profits, which left the full year's result £1.1 million lower at £78.6

million, was blamed on the atrocious winter weather. As such the result should be taken as a warning of bad news yet to come from other building materials producers.

It looks as if BPB might also have misjudged the UK market. A year ago the chairman, Mr Geoffrey Flood, was expecting private sector housebuilding to grow in 1984/5 but in the event completions fell by 17 per cent. As a result BPB delayed the commissioning of a new plasterboard plant. If it had not been for a doubling of Canadian profits the group result would have made depressing reading.

Added to these historical problems is the question of future imports. Currently they account for only 3 per cent of the market. For what was once a monopoly producer of plasterboard they could herald a sharp deterioration in trading conditions.

BPB could be accused of missing a trick or two. In its defence it could point to a return on capital of 25 per cent. Against this background the company must be vulnerable to a bid. Is Lord Hanson, fresh from his successful acquisition of London Brick, and flush with cash, preparing for a second foray into the building materials sector? If so BPB should start raising its profile in the City now.

Rotork

Rotork may be small but it is rarely dull. Its latest deal, announced yesterday, could nearly double its issued share capital.

Rotork is buying Protech, which is effectively a maker of printed circuit boards. The attraction of Protech is that it supplies the same process plant customers who buy Rotork's traditional valve actuators.

Initially Rotork will issue 7.4 million shares, worth £8.6 million or six times Protech's pretax profits in 1984. The consideration could double if Protech's profits rise to £3 million by 1990. On this basis the deal should not result in any severe dilution of earnings, assuming the two companies have similar tax charges.

What the deal does do is to enable Rotork to make further acquisitions from a larger capital base. Could Rotork soon be large and rarely dull?

APPOINTMENTS

Delta Group: Dr R. A. Easton is joining the main board and will succeed Mr R. H. Asserson who retires next month.

Imperial Tobacco: Mr John A. Bloxidge has been appointed managing director from August 1. He will also be joining the board of Imperial Group.

Van den Berghs & Jurgens: Mr Bruce McComish has been made commercial director and succeeds Mr Jan Zeeuw.

Cluttons: Mr Richard Crosswell, Mr Graham Carter, Mr Simon Scott-Barrett and Mr Ian Noble have been appointed partners.

The Laird Group: Mr J. Graham Day has become a non-executive director.

VS Technology Group: Mr Robin Guequier has been made chief executive and deputy chairman.

Express Catering Foods: Mr Mike Smith has been appointed managing director.

HHC Industries International: Mr J. L. Sherlock has become vice-president and director of European sales.

Edward Rose (Birmingham): Mr Alan Pitcher has been made managing director.

Bacon & Woodrow: Mr I. S. J. Cartwright, Mr S. A. Fox, Mr A. H. Phillips, Mr R. J. Whitlam, and Mr E. A. J. Woodall are to be partners.

Wilkinson Sword Consumer Division of Allegheny International: Mr Alan Fletcher has been named as president and managing director.

Morgan Grenfell (Scotland): Mr Charles Fraser is the new chairman.

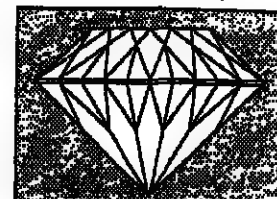
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Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12 1/4%
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Barclays	12 1/4%
BCCI	12 1/4%
Citibank Savings	11 3/4%
Consolidated Creds	12 1/4%
Continental Trust	12 1/4%
Co-operative Bank	12 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	12 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	12 1/4%
Midland Bank	12 1/4%
Nat Westminster	12 1/4%
TSB	12 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/4%
Citibank NA	12 1/4%

1 Mortgage Base Rate.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Share capital of the Company in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing.



Sapphire Petroleum PLC.

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980 No. 1558167)

Offer for Sale

by

Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin & Company Limited

of

6,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 50p each at 150p per share, payable in full on application

Authorised	SHARE CAPITAL	Issued and now being offered for sale, fully paid or credited as fully paid
000,000	In Ordinary Shares of 50p each	£10,630,500

Sapphire was incorporated in April, 1981 to provide investors with access to a broad spread of US oil and gas exploration and production opportunities. Sapphire has properties in Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming and has interests in 113 producing wells. As a result of a period of successful exploration, Sapphire has begun the appraisal and development of 16 fields or field extensions which have been discovered. In addition, Sapphire will continue to pursue an active programme of exploration, and its policy is to maintain a balanced range of prospects.

The application lists will open at 10.00 a.m. on 2nd July, 1985 and may be closed at any time thereafter. This advertisement does not constitute an invitation or offer to purchase shares. Copies of the Offer for Sale Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) with application form are available from 27th June, 1985 from:-

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New Issues Department,
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London EC2P 2BD

and National Westminster Bank PLC at the following addresses:

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Colmore Centre,
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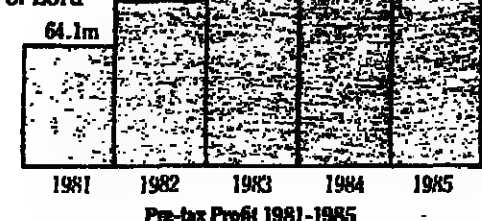
27th June, 1985

"This is our fourth year since privatisation. I am pleased to announce record profits and turnover for the fourth successive year. Pre-tax profit increased by 29 per cent from £190 million to £245 million and turnover increased by 28% to £862 million.

This year has seen significant Group activity in the implementation of our global strategy. Investment expenditure was £262 million, of which £88 million was in the UK and £23 million in the United States.

The Far East, which now includes Hong Kong Telephone Company, continues to contribute substantial growth to Group revenue and profits. Telecommunication traffic between the mainland of China and Hong Kong is increasing dramatically. Hong Kong is now the principal destination for external calls from the southern provinces of China and from the Shanghai area. Much of the growth has resulted from the continuing number of joint projects which the Group undertakes such as the inauguration of direct dialling between Guangzhou, the provincial capital of Guangdong, on 20 August, 1984. The progress of our Shenda joint venture telephone company in Shenzhen, the largest of China's special economic zones, where direct dialling to and from Hong Kong was introduced on 10 December, 1984, also contributed to the growth. The increase in the volume of telecommunication use between the China territories and Hong Kong has been dramatic and provides yet another indication of future potential as the communications infrastructure of China is developed.

While in Beijing as a Member of Lord



Young's Trade Mission, I signed Letters of Intent with the PT Ministry. The objectives are to co-operate in the telecommunications development of the Yangtze Delta area and to establish a telecommunication centre, probably to be located in Shanghai. During the mission I also signed a joint project agreement with Director Yuan Jiawen of Guangdong Posts and Telecommunication Administrative Bureau (GPTB), to install digital telephone systems in three major cities of the Pearl Delta area. Subsequently another agreement has been reached between GPTB and Cable and Wireless (HK) Limited, which will rapidly extend to another 10 cities in the area the ability to dial directly to Hong Kong.

The expansion of telecommunication services in the Pearl Delta will mean that the existing 2700 channel microwave system between Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou will be fully utilised by 1988. Cable and Wireless (HK) Limited is already discussing a new optical fibre system with GPTB to handle the extra traffic.

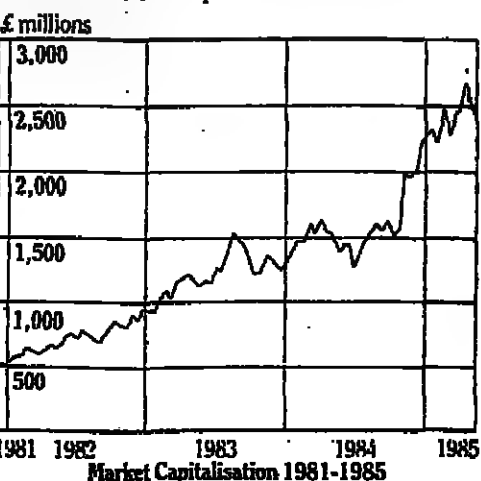
The Pacific Basin has been identified as a major growth area for telecommunication and we are actively seeking out opportunities for strengthening the group presence throughout the Pacific Basin as well as in China.

Mercury Communications Limited forms the substance of our development in the UK. It was, therefore, in pursuance of our strategic objective that we grasped the opportunity to establish Mercury as a 100 per

Cable and Wireless PRELIMINARY RESULTS

£m	1985	1984
Turnover	862	673
Profit before taxation	245	190
Attributable profit	142	113
Earnings per share	31.9p	25.1p
Dividend per share	7.8p	6.5p

cent owned Cable and Wireless subsidiary by purchasing 50 per cent of its shares from BP towards the end of 1984. Since then the newly appointed management and board of Mercury have accelerated vigorously the expansion of the network and have been notably successful in completing fibre optic cable links from Manchester through Leeds to Birmingham and from Birmingham through London to Bristol. Earth stations have been established in the London Docklands and Oxfordshire to provide communications via the Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellites to the west and east. Now that it has both terrestrial and satellite facilities to offer, Mercury is attracting increasing numbers of customers. It is also offering increasing numbers of different services, the latest of which is a private line facility with AT&T, the major long-distance and international operator in the USA. This



provides immediate access to a wide variety of AT&T's telecommunication services and the many international customers who use them and we look forward to expanding this agreement to include other services in the future. Mercury has also completed the purchase of the network of pipes under London which were used until 1977 by the London Hydraulic Power Company. Fibre optic cables are now being laid in these pipes. By the end of the year a digital switched service will be available to the city using this new network, thus extending significantly the services Mercury can offer on a competitive and high quality basis.

The largest inter-continental traffic stream is between the UK and the US. The decision of the Federal Communications Commission, with the agreement of the US Secretary of State, to grant the application by Tel-Optik - our US partner - to land two fibre optic cables in the US clears all the regulatory and legal requirements and enables us to proceed in the design and commissioning of the first private transatlantic telecommunication cables for decades. Their use will add a new dimension to the security, reliability, speed and cost of transatlantic communications. They will also provide Mercury with secure transatlantic cables complementing its satellite links. Developments within the US are proceeding to plan. The fibre optic cable facility which the Group leases from Amtrak between Washington and New York has proved very successful and additional

capacity is planned on this route. An agreement has been signed with Lightn to purchase substantial fibre optic cable capacity between Washington and Chicago one of the busiest routes in the world. The agreement includes options for the purchase of additional routes as and when needed. Construction of the fibre optic cable system in Texas linking Dallas, Austin, San Antonio and Houston is well under way and contracts for substantial amounts of capacity have already been signed up.

The appointments, to the Court of Directors, of Tom Chellaw as Director, Bermuda and Caribbean, and John Ormsby as Director, Middle East, Indian Ocean and Africa bring representation at Court of all the major geographic regions in which the Group operates. Together with Brian Pemberton, who becomes Chief Operating Officer on 1 July, 1985, they will provide continuity at Court for more than the next decade. Alan Clements becomes a non-executive director on 1 July. We are sure his experience as Finance Director of ICI will assist in the further strengthening of our Group. I wish also to record my appreciation for the contribution made by Alan Wheatley, whose resignation takes effect from 1 July, and wish him success in his new appointments.

In conclusion, I thank my fellow directors and the managers and staff throughout the world for their support and commitment in maintaining and strengthening the pre-eminent position of the Group as the world's leading international operator of telecommunication services. We will continue to grow and to grow profitably."

Eric Sharp
Sir Eric Sharp, CBE
Chairman and Chief Executive

Cable and Wireless
THE WORLD LEADER
IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cable and Wireless plc, Mercury House,
Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RX.

Tennis: polysyllabic Yugoslav spells out a Wimbledon warning by easily defeating the fourth seed

Slobo the gentle giant grows in confidence to beat Wilander

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Matis Wilander, the champion of Australia and France, was beaten in the first round of the Wimbledon championships by a newcomer to the tournament, a polysyllabic Yugoslav who answers to the name "Slobodan Zivojinovic".

The score was 6-2, 5-7, 7-5, 6-0 and the match lasted only two hours and eight minutes. On the whole, Wilander did rather well to win a set.

Zivojinovic, aged 21, comes from Belgrade. He is 6ft 6in tall, weighs more than 14 stone, and punches his weight. But he also has a delectable touch - you know how gentle giants can be - on volleys and drop shots.

Wilander did change it twice, presumably as a form of insurance. But Zivojinovic was not satisfied. "My serve is really, really good," he explained later. "Today it was not so good as usual."

Wilander, nevertheless, was impressed. In the course of a charming, witty, laid-back press conference, the Swede observed: "He serves unbelievably hard, but this is the kind of player you meet at Wimbledon. In the French, you can work more on your game. Here, you're 15-30 up and he serves two aces and you're down. But I have just won the French Open, so losing in the first round at Wimbledon doesn't matter very much."

Wilander did not serve well. Zivojinovic, often assisted by services with contemptuous violence. The match was a series of tennis abbreviations - the shorthand of the game. The rallies were never spelt out - usually, very fast. How Wilander must have yearned for

the gentle rhythms and patient manoeuvring of Paris.

But what a joy it was to be watching tennis on a sunlit centre court. The match was preceded by a murmur of expectancy and embellished by a bright clarity. The players cast green silhouettes onto a lush, green surface that looked like a new carpet. It seemed a pity to

soil that famous segment of the earth's crust with heavy feet (especially Zivojinovic's) and fierce hitting, especially Zivojinovic's.

The pale and thoughtful Wilander looked a lightweight. When he served two consecutive double-faults one felt that his game had dropped into a groove - but the wrong groove.

By contrast, Zivojinovic's double faults were so spectacular that, however they were noted on the score sheet, they scored psychological points. Moreover, the draught may have given Wilander a stiff neck.

The penultimate point of the first set was probably unique for Wimbledon. Wilander, drawn wide, hit a scorching backhand down the line, a marvellous shot except for the fact that it flashed through a small aperture between the upper corner of the net and the net post. That is not allowed, not for any player, even Ken Rosewall, would back himself to hit such a diminutive target. Maybe Wimbledon should hunt around for wider nets.

When it was all over, Zivojinovic began his press conference by telling us how to pronounce his name. It sounded even worse than the written version. Recently I suggested that with a name like that he would never make the headlines. Wrong. It also seemed reasonable to suggest that he would take a set - just one - from Wilander. Wrong again.

There has been much talk, as there always is when it rains about a change of surface at Wimbledon. But the surface had very little to do with the fact that there was not much tennis on the first two days. There is no conclusive evidence that changing the surface of a tennis court has any perceptible effect on the climate.

"In every player's mind is the biggest tournament," Wilander said yesterday. "There is a special atmosphere here. If they want to kill the tournament they should change the surface." Wilander is not merely a good winner and a good loser. He also talks a lot of sense.

Jenkins is confident of a short suspension

Bob Jenkins, one of the world's top umpires, is confident his Wimbledon suspension will last no longer than 24 hours. Jenkins, aged 32 and a former tennis player, turned to full-time umpiring three years ago, had a long meeting with the Wimbledon referee, Alan Mills. Tuesday night to discuss remarks attributed to him in a newspaper, which had been suspended earlier in the day.

Jenkins was quoted as saying temperamental players should be fined more heavily for stepping out of line, and that any top 10 player who incurred a conduct penalty should be fined \$10,000.

"That figure was exaggerated by a factor of 10, nor did I suggest anything in my comments to justify the headlines. 'Blasphemy' was not what I said," he said.

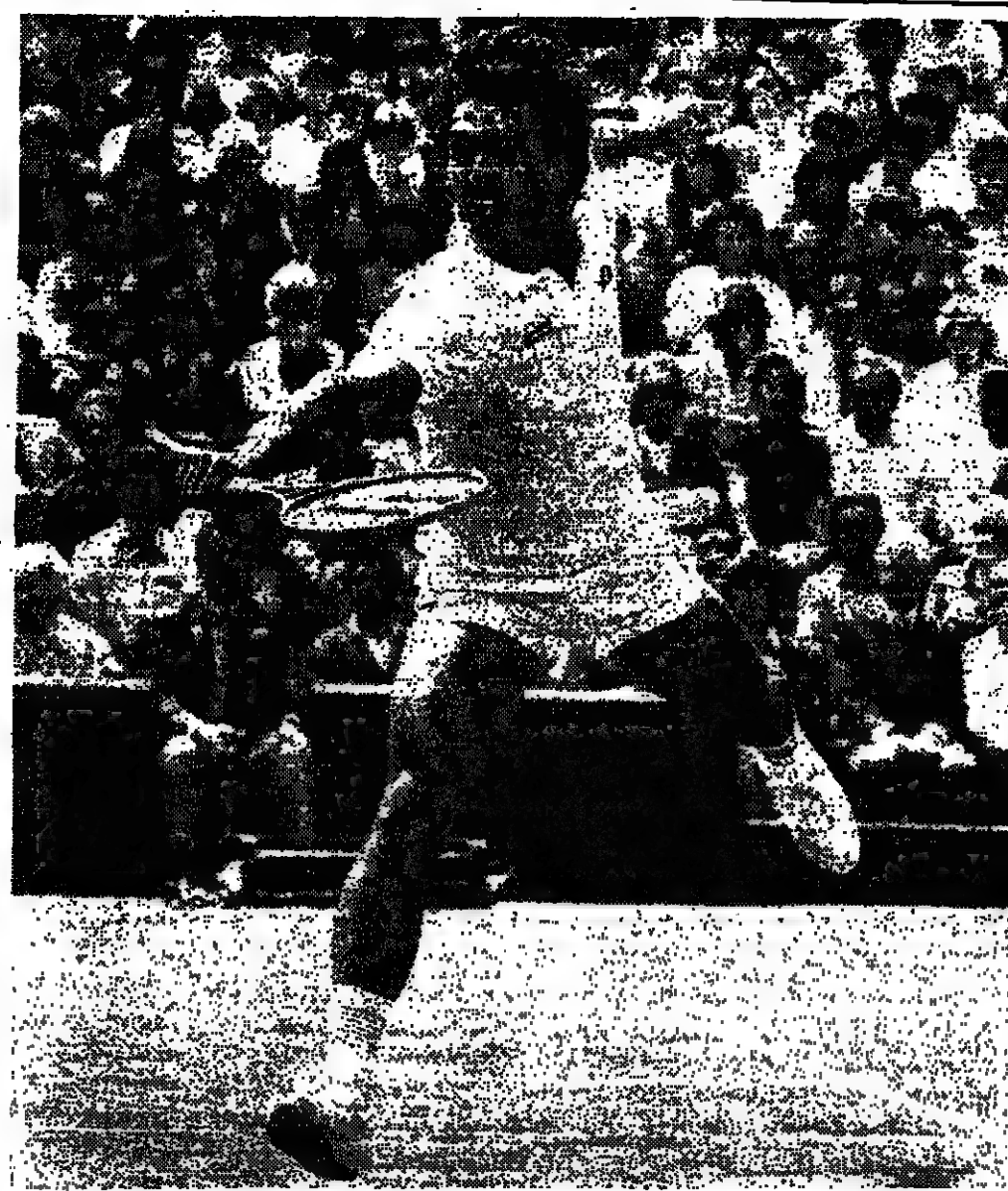
Jenkins, who is also a top-class Rugby Union referee, confirmed that he had been suspended from all umpiring and line-judging duties, but added: "I have no idea of the story to Alan Mills and he has promised to review the position. I am confident I will be allowed to continue my duties. I certainly need no friends as the article implies, or to criticise my fellow officials, or imply in any way that they were incompetent. That was not in my mind at all."

Jenkins has faced controversy before. Last year he was dismissed as the Lawn Tennis Association training and grading umpire, a decision he previously earned a world-wide reputation as "McEnroe's umpire" because of the frequency with which he was appointed to matches involving the United States player. These included Wimbledon finals in 1981 and 1982 as well as a Davis Cup final.

Connor's choice

Cincinnati (AP) - Jimmy Connors, the world No. 3, will not compete in the ATP championship Aug. 19-23 at the Jack Nicklaus Sports Center at Kings Island, Connors, who has played in the ATP the last two years, has chosen to play in the Eboracshire Cup in Jersey, a 16-player event, Aug. 20-25, which offers \$150,000 in prize money.

The ATP tournament director, Paul Flory, said yesterday he was very disappointed.



Putting Mats on the carpet: Zivojinovic yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Unsung Britons on the skid

By David Powell

The prospects of a British player surviving to the second week of the Wimbledon singles looked bleak yesterday even before a quarter of the first-round matches had been completed. After the defeat of Amanda Brown on Tuesday

Stephen Shaw, Leighton Alfred and Clare Wood were beaten in the two and a half hours of play which were possible before rain interrupted proceedings, just before 4.30. At times one began to wonder whether the public cared. "The crowd were more behind me than Stephen," Chris Lewis observed after his 6-4, 6-2, 6-3 defeat of the British No. 2.

The previous evening, on court one, Miss Brown's winning shot was less enthusiastically received than those played by her opponent, Gabriela Sabatini, in a three-set match. On court two Shaw broke service, then held to lead two games to love in the first set, but was given no more than a ripple of applause.

Once the New Zealanders began to motor, cries of "Come on, Chris" helped him on his way to a possible third-round meeting with the champion, John McEnroe.

Two years ago Lewis took only six games from McEnroe here. That was in the final and clearly he is still appreciated for his performances there. He has lost none of his athleticism earned from seven-mile runs after tennis workouts and karate sessions. On a damp court, though, he was bad news for the groundsman and even worse news for Lewis. Lewis's tendency to slide in to retrieve the best of Shaw's deep angled volleys left a trail of skidmarks around the baseline.

The Briton was unable to break service in either of the last two sets and in two minutes short of an hour and a half he had to endure his fifth successive first-round defeat. There were signs in Nottingham a fortnight ago, when he won two singles matches for Britain against Portugal in the Davis Cup, that he had come through a lean spell. Yesterday the early signs were good but in the end Lewis's range of angles required too much pace for a man of 31 and 12st 10lb.

Shaw saved two set points in the ninth game of the first set but gave it away one game later through a double fault. Only twice in the second set did he take Lewis to

deuce and in the third claimed just one point on the New Zealanders' service. "This is probably the worst period I have had as a professional on the grand prix circuit," Shaw admitted.

Neither Alfred, the British No. 9, nor Miss Wood, the national 16 and under No. 1, were expected to win, and neither surprised us. But both had their moments. Alfred had a point to take the second set against the American, Lewis, but lost 6-3, 7-4, 6-3 and Miss Wood was 5-6 in the second set against Ann Henricksson, also of the United States, before going out 6-1, 7-5.

After two days of rain and slippery courts, Wimbledon has come up with increasing pressure to replace them with synthetic surfaces. But Buzzer Hadjilov, the chairman of the All-England Club, reaffirmed his belief that Wimbledon was obliged to keep the grass going.

"In those who want to standardise tennis, I say, 'we don't see it that way. You might as well standardise every golf course,'" Hadjilov said.

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Hutchins gives no bouquets to shrinking violets

Modesty forbids the British from producing world-class players, according to Paul Hutchins, the Lawn Tennis Association's national men's team manager.

"Players such as Boris Becker are born to be something special," he says. "Stefan Edberg of Sweden is the same, and so was Bjorn Borg. Talent of that magnitude will rise out of almost any environment, and it also helps if it is fired by an aggressive spirit. The fact is that in this country we seem by nature to be too modest and withdrawn to want to go out and take on the rest of the world."

Hutchins compensates for any lack of ambition in his leading men. He wants more consistency from his No. 1 John Lloyd - currently ranked 40 in the world but having already proved himself capable of going much higher - and he wants Stephen Shaw, Jeremy Bates and Stuart Bale to have moved within the top 100 by the end of the year.

That will mean them not having to play qualifying events in the grands prix. They will go straight into the main tournaments and so get more matches against established players. Only that way, can they improve.

All three are in their early twenties, but Hutchins places them three or four years behind European and American players of comparable age. "I often say they are 25 going on 19," he explains. "Players in other countries start much earlier and have far more money spent on their facilities. They also have an inbred aggression to go out and fight for a living on the tournament circuit."

Hutchins's training budget, less than £500,000, is also far too modest. Out of that comes the money to run the National Training Centre at Bisham Abbey, educational costs for specially selected youngsters, trips abroad for teams and individuals, and training staff salaries. "It might sound a great deal, but it isn't when you consider what we have to do."

Wimbledon is the barometer by which members of the public judge British playing standards, but Hutchins wishes that tennis could hold their attention for more than a fortnight every year. "There is so much else going on in any great depth."

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New call to ban the English drift net

FISHING

By Conrad Voss Bark

The salmon drift net fishery off the Northumbrian and Yorkshire coasts is coming under more pressure from environmentalists in Scotland who want it closed down. Probably more than 90 per cent of salmon caught by the English fishermen are on their way back to spawn in Scottish rivers, mainly the Tweed. The fishermen's catches are difficult to estimate but they may be as many as 30,000 salmon a year. Scotland, which has banned all coastal drift netting since 1962, wants England to do the same but the Whitehall view all along has been that the Northumbrian fishery is a special case and to ban it would create unemployment. The Scottish Office and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are pretty well at daggers drawn on the subject. Now the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Country Landowners' Association and the World Wildlife Fund, even the British Field Sports Society, have joined in with fishermen's organisations to urge the Government to ban drift netting for salmon in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is because of concern for the growing number of deaths caused by drift nets to sea birds and seals.

At a meeting in Edinburgh, chaired by the Duke of Wellington, urgent action was called for by the Government to impose the ban, though urgent action is probably the last thing anyone expects. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries have been building up a file on the Northumbrian drift netting for years and a consultation paper in 1981 said that though there was no question of closing down the fishery or phasing out drift netting there might be a case for some restrictions. Nothing has been heard since.

The Edinburgh conference which paved the way for the resolution was convened by the Atlantic Salmon Trust and the organisations in support included the Association of District Fishery Boards, the Fishermen's Company, the Scottish Landowners' Federation, the Scottish Anglers' National Association, the Salmon and Trout Society, the National Anglers' Council, the Scottish Net Fishing Association, the Country Landowners' Association and the World Wildlife Fund.

GOLF

Palmer has winning ways taped

Cleveland (Reuters) - Even his most ardent admirers felt Arnold Palmer could never raise his game again to the heights of his glory days on the professional golf circuit. Indeed, the veteran American had his own self-doubts. But last weekend, Palmer, now 53, showed he is still capable of playing golf as well as the game can be played.

Urged on by his famed "Arnie Army", he marched to a record-breaking 14-under-par 274 to retain the Senior Tournament Players championship at Canterbury Golf Club, scoring 67, 71, 68, 68. It was vintage Palmer and brought him his first PGA Tour victory of the year, his ninth on the Senior Tour and 7th overall.

But two weeks ago, it was a very different story. On June 7, he had a 77 in the final round of the Senior Tour at Plum Creek, Colorado. The following week, he failed to qualify for the United States Open during a regional qualifying competition in Orlando, Florida.

"My fatigue was more mental than physical," he said. "I needed a mental break. I went home and played a lot of golf. But it was relaxing and I am in a much better mental state now."

Palmer also took some new weapons (a set of irons) out of his arsenal and tinkered his putter in electrical repair to help him concentrate on the ball and not the putter. He applied the tape to his putter the day after taking four puts on Canterbury's fourth hole last Friday.

The PGA Tour Commissioner, Deane Beman, tipped Palmer off about using tape while they were out on a practice green. "He told me to cover up the sight line of the putter with tape and just try to see the ball," he said.

Following Beman's instructions, Palmer was back on top of his game. With no mental fatigue to worry him, Palmer hit what the USGA Senior Open in Stateline, Nevada, today with the same positive and competitive attitude that has accompanied him throughout his career.

VOLLEYBALL

Keeping the image clean

By Paul Harrison

Having already forsaken tobacco, the English Volleyball Association has now turned its back on alcohol.

Neither is seen as being a suitable source of sponsorship for the sport's "clean image", or for the EVA policy of attracting young athletes to the game. The sport's major sponsor is Britvic, a company that makes soft drinks.

Other decisions taken at the annual general meeting were to turn the EVA into a limited company and to confirm the long-expected merger between the EVA and the English Schools Volleyball Association. This year has already been designated for junior development by the EVA.

Capital City Spikers, for whom last season was a disappointment, have replaced coach Jeff Armstrong with Sava Medonos, a Czechoslovak with Norwegian nationality. Medonos, who has taken Team Wm. T. from the fourth to the second divisions, has been voted coach of the year by the EVA.

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WANTED: SECRETARY, 27-35. Must have good banking exp. for retail work. Ref: L152.

ADMINISTRATIVE: 25-35. Day job, mod. inc. 24 hours. Ref: L153.

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c£8,500 + Mot Sub

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Up to £10,000 - Bond Street

All marketing / advertising related work, offering total involvement. Contact with New York HQ and UK Store Managers, co-ordination of fashion shows and seminars. Only spanknote shorthand typing, but lots of standing administrative duties.

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The Excess Insurance Group are seeking a Secretary for their recently appointed Investments Director in the City Office.

This is a new position and the successful candidate will have a minimum of four years experience as a secretary preferably in a financial environment. Sound office and administrative skills are essential, plus excellent shorthand and typing.

Mrs Ann Field will be available for interviews on Tuesday 9th July at the City Office, 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London EC3. Please telephone 628 0555 for an appointment or send your c.v. to the Personnel Office, Excess Insurance Group, The Warren, Worthing, West Sussex BN14 9QD.

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Tutorial college requires full time experienced secretary, with excellent shorthand / Typing skills. Proficient in administration and book keeping and knowledge of the examination systems and university/college entrance preferable. Must be able to work on own initiative and take responsibility. Long holidays excellent salary according to experience. Apply in writing with CV

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City + first class banking benefits

Prominent European Securities house, part of one of the world's leading banks is seeking a senior secretary to work for the company's top management team. This position involves a wide range of secretarial and administrative duties in support of both business and administration functions including personnel and such as other unique scope for involvement in all aspects of the company's operations.

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SCARSDALE VILLAS, W/
UNFURNISHED
Immaculate period house
consisting of 4 bedrooms,
2 receptions, kitchen/family
room, 2 bathrooms, cloak-
room, utility room, box room.
Garden. £850 per week.

CADOGAN SQUARE, SW1
Ground floor flat in period
building. 1 bedroom, recep-
tion.

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HORNTON STREET, W8
 Any size light bachelor flat re-
 ceivable and furnished close to
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LANSINGTON COURT, W8
 Spacious ground floor location close to
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BROW, Spacious & comfortable 3
 bedrooms in total, 1 1/2 baths. Lovely
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 thing new, £2750 now, call 405 9811

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 bedrooms, newly decorated, close to
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[illegible]

7 PLATE from E180pw is
Central London. 01-794 1180
1 Prince's Manor, NW3 (7).

[illegible]

DW, NT Lovely house on square, 10 mins city

[illegible]

2 (194 hrs).

[illegible]

4. WFI, LUG partly serviced 2
1 reorg. fully AC loc. both and

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 103-107.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

TV-am

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.18, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; exercises at 6.50 and 9.19; consumer report at 7.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; pop video at 7.54; film review at 8.40; a discussion on coping with a second baby at 8.05. The guests include Larry Henry

ITV LONDON

9.25 Themes news headlines followed by Larry the Lamb (1.9.40) *The Sindbad Voyage* (1.30.30)

10.30 Wild, Wild World of Animals. The monkeys of Central and South America 10.55 Indian Legends of Canada: *The Windigo* 11.20 *Cartoon Time*. Porky's Prize Pony (1.30.30)

11.30 News at Britain. Final year (1.30.30) *Students of Newcastle Polytechnic* at Olympia during London Fashion Week.

12.00 Foxtales. Peter Davison with the story of Rabbit in Sack. 12.10 *Mooncalt and Co* with guest, Kenny Lynch (1.30.30) *The Vikings*

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. Weather 1.20 Themes news from Robin Houston.

3.00 Scarecrow and Mrs King. Amanda eventually discovers that the man she has been seeing is a thief, planning to steal the students of Newcastle's data centre. 2.25 *Homes Cookery Club*. The recipe for Chicken Casanova.

2.30 Movie Memories. The first of a new series. Peter Hudge talks to David Tomlinson about his career 3.00 *Take the High Road*. Why does Sneddon want the peat cut at a bad time of the year? 3.25 *Themes News* 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*.

4.00 Foxtales. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *Crystal Tipps* and *Alisair*. Cartoon series. 4.30 *Inspector Gadget*. Tales of an incompetent policeman.

4.40 First Post. Ted Robbins with news from the Home Office 5.00 *Themes News* 5.15 *Connections*.

5.45 News with Michael Nicholson. Weather 6.00 *Themes news*.

6.25 *Help! Viv Taylor* Goes news of cuts in Urban Aid, leaving some boroughs in danger of losing funding. The man responsible, Sir George Young, is interviewed.

6.35 *Crossroads*. Adem has a plan for the motel.

7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*.

7.30 *Who's Baby?* Nanette Newman, Roy Kinnear and Jane Whitfield try to guess the father of young children.

8.00 *Film: Carry On Up The Jungle* (1970) starring Frankie Howard and Sid James. The usual Carry On innuendo, this time transferred to a starchy African studio jungle and an elephant to find the gold. Ozorlun film. Directed by Gerald Thomas.

8.30 *TV Eye: Brussels Murmur*. A report on police investigations in three cities, Liverpool, Brussels and Rome, to identify the man responsible for the Brussels football disaster.

9.00 *News at Ten* with Alistair Burnet and Pamela Armstrong. Weather.

9.30 *Database*. Tony Bestable presents another edition of the computer magazine programme which, this week, includes a report on the latest developments in the fight against computer fraud.

10.00 *Tennis Court*. A Hammer Mystery about a couple who move into an old Victorian house and realise that something evil is emanating from the terraced tennis court. Starring Peter Graves and Hannah Gordon.

10.25 *Night Thoughts*.

celebration of the
the first of the
it does more
the 't's and cross the 't's that
and uncrossed
week. It explores new areas
ch as why Balanchine
concentrated so much on the
Merina ("she is the queen: the
the dancer is only the prince
the consort"); why he worked so often
in Stravinsky (an accomplished
of Balanchine could cook his
Russian out of his black
bonds); why he rarely allowed his
men to go to his home; why he
to create; why he didn't create; why
to assemble what God has
ready made"; and where he
sometimes found his inspiration
in a cat, and Yankee Doodle).
should add that Bunko's film is

daries, the EEC referendum temporarily eased the collective

There is another radio interview I recommend tonight: it is with David Wynne, the sculptor (Radio 4, 10pm) and its timing is opportune because his *Risen Christ* on the west front of Wells Cathedral will be unveiled by the Prince of Wales tomorrow. Interviewer Susan MacGregor has done her homework as thoroughly as Peter Hennessey and Mr Wynne disproves the old theory that sculptors are better with stone, etc. than with words. He is a formidable shaper of the verbal image, too.

1.00 The English Garmolen Orchestra, with Japanese guest artists
Suzuki, Sugardi and Sukemso.
Words include Neil Small's
Gendin, Kancan and New Flot's
Two songs from The Tempest;
Michael Hyman's Time's Up; and
Hastano's Gending Ro
1.15 News. 12.00 Closeown.
VHF only:
Open University. From 6.35 to
10.55am. Doppler Techniques.
6.45am. The Great Game Club.
6.55am to 8.30pm
Cricket. Second Test Match at
Lord's: first day.
Radio 2
0.00am Colin Berry; 1.00 Ray Moore; 1.
05 Ken Bruce; 1.30 Jimmy Young; 1.
45pm Sports Desk; David Jacobs; 1.
50pm News. 12.00 first day of the
second Test between England and

CHANNEL 4

19 **"Film: Ride 'Em Cowboy"**
1942 starring Al Abbott and Costello. Comedy with the two funny men playing hot-dog salesmen at a rodeo who help the handsome hero win the girl of his dreams. The musical element is provided for by Ella Fitzgerald. Directed by Arthur Lubin.

20 **Female Focus**, presented by Pamela Armstrong. The sixth film of the series is made by the National Film Television Authority and concerns how women in Nigeria are taking a more active role in the politics of the country.

21 **Television Scrabble** presented by Alan Coran. Yesterday's winners are challenged by a member of the public partnered by Sheridan Morley.

22 **The Winds of War** Part five of the eight-episode adaptation of 'The Winds of War' which depicts the years preceding the United States involvement in the Second World War. US Navy Captain 'Pug' Henry joins a bombing mission to Berlin as an ally but the plane carrying him is hit over France. Starring Robert Mitchum, Al McGraw and Jan-Michael Vincent (r).

23 **Channel Four news** with Peter Sissons and Michelle Han.

24 **Comment**. With her views on a topical issue of importance is Lesa Power, an advice worker and gay activist. **Weather**.

25 **Promised the Earth**. Part two of the three-programme series examining women's lives, work and progress during the Second World War. **Women** focuses on those who live in Bolivia and Zimbabwe.

26 **Athletics**. Jim Roseenthal introduces highlights from the Oslo Games at the Bislett Stadium. Among those due to compete are Mary Jones, Steve Cram and Said Aouita.

27 **Film on Four Takes Two: Gino City** (1982) starring Glenda Jackson and Jon Finch. First rate drama about the ethics of journalism. Jackson plays Scotland Yard's chief press affairs director who is forced to work with a rebellious reporter, O'Malley. They learn to respect one another as they pursue two stories - one, the municipal corruption in South Wales, the other a politically sensitive interview with a wanted IRA terrorist. Directed by Karl Francis.

28 **The Unreparable "Who Dares Wins"**. Highlights from the Sunday Jackal programme series first shown last autumn.

29 **Are You Talking the Tablets?** The final programme of the series deals with the commandment 'Thou Shalt Not Covet'. The regular panel of Sir David Butler, John Pilling and the 20 young people in the studio are joined by television producer, William G Stewart, who defends his programme. The Price is Right against the fact that it encourages greed. Ends at 12.15.

ea' by Brian Freel. R
 000 Barrett.

5.00 **P.M.** News magazine.
5.30 **P.M.** The Black Book
6.00 Brain of Britain 1985, Round 2:
South (?)
7.00 News
7.15 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers? John Timponson
with listeners' letters.
7.40 Information Assignment.
The Shave of Joy Sculptor David
Wynne in conversation with Sue
McGregor (see Choice).
8.00 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Doctor He Talks Story
8.30 Nigel Ross with recordings from
the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 The New York Times Magazine.
Projected items include the film
Restless Natives.
9.15 A Book at Bedtime: Foreign
Affairs by Alison Lee (4), Read
by Kerry Shale and Helen Horton.
1.30 The World Tonight.
1.15 The World Tonight.
1.30 Today in Parliament.
2.00 News: weather.
VHF: (available in England and S.
Wales) as above except
9.05-10.45 For Schools 11.00-
12.00 For Schools 1.55-3.00
For Schools 3.45-5.55 PM
Groundwell 11.00 Study on 4;
Open University 12.00-2.00
University 12.30-1.10pm
News: Broadcasting; Funtchi
Language Magazine

Radio 3

5.55 Weather. **7.00** News.
9.05 Morning Concert: Grieg's
symphonic dances Op 84 Nos 1
and 2 (Bournemouth)
E.O. Reger's; Crusell's Clarinet
Concerto No 2
(King/LSO/Francis); Siberg's
Night on Heron Lake, Op 55
(Scottish National/Gibson). **10.00** News.
10.05 Evening Concert (cont'd):
Mozart's Piano Concerto, Stevie
ECO Lopez-Coloso; Soler's
Fandangio in D minor (Puyana,
harpsichord); de Poes's Guitar
Concerto No 17 N.
Mylnygor/Gabriel Spring Sturteet
members; Ravel's Pavane pour

2.00 Opera: Il Naschi
Aurora, by Albi

[illegible]

10.35 Once Upon A Time...

COTSH As London except
9.25am Sesame Street.
10.28 Natural Environment, 10.40-11.30
The Wild Country, 11.30-2.30 Crumpets,
2.00 Bodyline, 1.35-2.30 Hart to Hurtal,
3.00 Protectors, 3.25-4.00 Survival, 5.00
News and Scotland Today, 6.35
Saturday, 7.00 The Big Fish Road,
7.40-8.55 10 P.M.: File Of The Golden
Cage, 10.30 Crime Desk, 11.35
Jellyfish, 11.40 Gann Tars, 11.58 Late
Night, 11.40 Gann Tars, 12.00am
Newsworld.

TV WEST As London except:
Sesame Street, 10.25
Science International, 10.30 Horne
et al Japan, 11.00-11.30 Lost
Algorithms, 1.25 News, 1.55
Morpheus, 2.00-3.00 News, 7.30-
10.00 Morpheus and Wise, 10.30
Weekend Edition, 11.35 West This Week.
10.55 Database, 11.30 New Avengers,
12.00am Crossroads.

TV WALES As HTV West except:
9.25am-1.25
WAVE SERVICE, 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at
10.30-11.06 Wales This Week.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

Star * Black and white († Repeat)

(continued)

Carl Davis conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra in a varied programme of classical favourites, including Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, with the band and guns of the Royal Artillery and a grand fireworks finale.

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Mon-Eat 7.30. Mats Weds &
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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

June 27, 1985

Behind the great American dream of personal success and wealth lurks an urban nightmare with warnings for those of us concerned for the economic future of Britain. On the one hand, employment in the US small firm and service sectors is growing at a remarkable rate - faster than the rapid rate of loss in the traditional industrial fields.

On the other hand, a new "underclass" of jobless, and often unemployable, insecure inner-city dwellers has emerged. The physical decay and human degradation I recently witnessed in several large American cities makes the very worst of Toxteth, Skelmersdale and Hackney seem like pleasant tourist attractions.

Worse still, those with the power to improve the position simply avoid seeing the problem. Professional and middle-class work, living and shopping has left the inner city outside a narrow commercial strip. Even the transport systems bypass it.

By contrast to America, British society has traditionally

downvalued the skills of the entrepreneur. We have preferred to see our sons and daughters in the professions, the civil service or the City.

Now we are struggling to create an entrepreneurial culture against an educational and class bias stretching back over centuries.

If we lag behind the Americans in this, we still have the opportunity to avoid this looming threat of allowing the development of an "underclass" of long-term unemployed and unemployable people - a threat which in a nation as small as ours would be destructive and wasteful.

As one element in economic policy I believe there are some really promising new approaches to job creation. By definition all enterprises start small and so a major thrust for new jobs is bound to be at the micro-economic level. This makes it easy to dismiss such approaches as "a drop in the ocean" - but they are pointers, and if we have the will, we could use them to transform society.

A decade ago Project Fullem-

**Imaginative use
of know-how
can transform
Britain's approach
to job creation,
says Stephen
O'Brien**



loy was set up as the forerunner of partnership between private and public sector in training. It showed that by imaginative use of employer know-how, a principle now enshrined in the Youth Training Scheme, you can transform employment prospects for disadvantaged inner-city youngsters.

Fullemoy has now adapted its methods to show how its clients can create their own jobs. They can get away from the inevitability of long-term unem-

ployment by turning their enthusiasm or interest into self-employment or a small enterprise.

Significantly most of those who progress through these short under-resourced courses are still in self-employment and off the dole a year later. Fullemoy's course in London's Clerkenwell now attracts interest of Americans.

On a larger and rapidly growing scale is the work of local enterprise agencies fostered by

Business in the Community during the past four years. There is now a network of some 200 of these agencies embracing nearly all our communities.

While most agencies are less than two years old, they are already helping to create or to secure jobs at a rate of 75,000 a year.

Enterprise agencies have been established by the voluntary commitment of businessmen and women who wish to help the development of their local community. They are usually constituted in partnership with the local authority.

One common thread runs through them - they provide technical assistance or support for those in small businesses.

Existing companies volunteer help with financial planning, marketing, technical development and the myriad of skills required to set up and develop any small business.

Supplementing their counselling, enterprise agencies often provide and manage workspace projects, develop local "seed corn" capital funds and organize entrepreneurial training. This is

all done on a shoestring at an average cost of less than £500 per job.

Agencies report that with extra resources (currently about £16 million coming almost equally from private and public sector sources), they could make a far greater impact.

There are two key ideas central to the work of Business in the Community which are built into both Project Fullemoy and the enterprise agency philosophy.

The first is that progress is to be made through cooperation between elements in our society which in the past have confronted each other.

The second idea is that job creation is everyone's business and cannot be left to Government alone. Gaining a solid commercial rating base is essential if local authorities are to maintain services.

These ideas may sound banal, but they are revolutionary in terms of our history. When physical danger threatens our nation, a unity of purpose is kindled instantly.

The fight against unemployment needs a similar degree of unity, involving the whole nation. This effort demands:

- Partnership in funding and developing initiatives like the ones I have described, drawing cash and other resources from existing firms, central government and every local authority in the country.

- Large organizations really supporting small firms by technical assistance, properly managed purchasing policies and paying bills on time.

- The best brains in the City thinking out and establishing a proper mechanism for the seed-corn funding of new and less conventional small business.

- Developing and marketing entrepreneurial training as an educational priority.

What we need now is greater confidence in building on the start that has been made.

The author is Stephen O'Brien, chief executive of Business in the Community and Chairman of Project Fullemoy.

Advertising 01-278 9161/5 Enquiries

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

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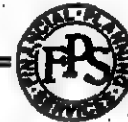
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Cripps, Sears

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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ELECTRONIC HARDWARE ENGINEERS

to £15000 p.a.

Based in the South East, our client is looking for several Hardware Engineers with specialised experience in design and development for the Defence Industry. You will report to a Technical Manager and you will be responsible for a team of professional engineers, ensuring all project specifications are carried out to strict deadlines.

Your background should include a degree (preferably in electronics) or equivalent, a minimum of 2 years' experience in the electronics or defence industry and knowledge of MOD contract requirements.

This is a perfect opportunity to develop your experience within an expanding organisation. Benefits include a relocation package, pension and life assurance schemes.

MECHANICAL DESIGN ENGINEER

c. £15000 p.a.

A major British company producing communications systems for sub-sea applications needs a skilled leader of people for a key design office appointment in the off-shore division.

This role carries full design accountability and you will be responsible for a team of engineers producing design work to the highest standards, ensuring that quality of output is consistent. You will lead a team of up to ten engineers, and the essential ingredients in your background are a Mechanical Engineering qualification, at least two years' experience of leading a design team, and sound knowledge of quality standards.

Benefits include a pension and generous relocation assistance if necessary.

MARKETING CO-ORDINATOR

c. £13000 p.a.

A highly profitable systems company, a subsidiary of one of Britain's major corporations, needs to add a well trained young marketing executive to a highly professional team of support specialists in West London.

Reporting to the Marketing Manager, you will be providing a complete sales support service to the business development team, from preparation of proposals to identification and recommendation of new business opportunities. You should have a degree and at least two years' experience in the computer/systems industry, one of which should have covered sales support in information technology. Experience of customer contact and test marketing will be an advantage.

The usual company benefits apply, and the company offers outstanding career prospects.

INTERVIEWS ARE
CONDUCTED DIRECT
WITH CLIENT

PHONE
01-242 0307

MARKETING DIRECTOR (DESIGNATE) c. £18000 p.a. + Car

A major British manufacturer needs an ambitious and tenacious person who is looking for a clearly defined career in sales and marketing at board level.

You will be responsible for devising all marketing and sales strategy, identifying new markets, co-ordination with production, support in training sales personnel, advertising and publicity.

Previously you will have a managerial background in a packaging or allied industry and will have been involved with proposals at board level, some high graphics design will be a plus.

Based in Hertfordshire, the company offers excellent benefits for the person who wants to get to the top by implementing ideas which will generate big business.

SALES MANAGER - ELECTRONICS to £16000 p.a. + Car

A rapidly expanding, fast moving British corporation needs a highly motivated sales professional to take responsibility for country wide sales to the UK electronics industry. Reporting to the UK Sales Manager, you will be responsible for the identification and development of sales opportunities, handling front-line contract negotiation and ensuring a successful on-going service level to the industry. This will necessarily involve extensive UK travel. Essential in your background should include a good honours degree, science or engineering based, with at least two years' experience in electronics or a related industry. A sound knowledge of the semi-conductor industry would be advantageous.

If you are aged 25-35, our client can offer outstanding promotional prospects and generous company benefits including relocation and company car.

PART QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

c. £13000 p.a.

This position will appeal to a young, ambitious accountant looking for a career move to a major British multi-national. Based in London you will be working as part of the management accounting team with specific responsibility for preparation of annual budgets, profit and loss and overhead accounts.

You should be in your mid-twenties with sound practical experience, ideally gained from a manufacturing environment. Exposure to computerised accounting procedures is essential together with a knowledge of IBM micro using various or multiple systems.

Excellent company benefits apply to this position which can be viewed as a stepping stone on a clearly defined career path.

DEVELOPMENT METALLURGIST

c. £12000 p.a. + Car

A highly successful subsidiary of a major British multi-national needs to add a skilled professional to its development specialists based in West Yorkshire. In this key role, within a small team, you will be responsible for the development, marketing and sales of the company's successful range of processes into the heat treatment industry.

Ideally in your late twenties with a degree in metallurgy or similar applied science, you should have at least three years' recent experience within the heat treatment processes industry and some exposure to development project management. Sound presentation skills are essential together with a flair for problem solving.

This position can be seen to both enhance your technical knowledge and broaden your overall commercial experience. Generous company benefits apply.

OR WRITE IN CONFIDENCE TO
AN AD INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD
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ADMIRALTY CLAIMS CLAIMS EXECUTIVE REQUIRED BY LEADING P & I CLUB

This is an excellent opportunity in the city for a claims executive, preferably under 30, to work with a team specialising in collision and other Admiralty matters. Candidates should have a Master's or First Mate's certificate and we would be particularly interested in anyone holding a BSc in Nautical Studies. An excellent salary will be paid to the successful candidate. Please apply with C.V. to:

Box 1273 The Times

DHCB Data Processing Manager

NW LONDON £12,500 + CAR

THE CLIENT

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board is the statutory training authority for one of our major industries. The Board runs a growing training consultancy business with a turnover of more than £1m, a youth training agency with a turnover of over £2m, and a statutory levy scheme worth £2m.

THE JOB

The finance and administration of each operation depend on a local computer network, an IBM based network, and on IBM stand-alone. The Board wants to appoint a Manager to take control of its computer operations; to design, produce, and introduce new systems that will meet its information needs and to establish a small home team to support this work.

THE PERSON

You will have a strong technical grounding with micro, the ability to offer senior managers practical systems analysis and design, and the energy to turn design into reality. Knowledge of data-based systems and all round programming skills will be necessary. You may be at a relatively early stage in your career ready to run your own show in a small organisation. You must stand out as a professional but you must also be a determined innovator with the maturity to succeed.

THE REWARDS

Salary will start at £12,500 for review annually. A car will be provided and the Board offers an attractive occupational pension scheme.

Applications, with a Curriculum Vitae, should be sent as soon as possible to Brian Smart, Secretary to the Board, The Hotel & Catering Industry Training Board, P.O. Box 18, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middlesex, HA9 7AP.

CLERK FOR CITY LIVERY COMPANY

Due to the retirement through ill health of the present Clerk, THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FURNITURE MAKERS are seeking a successor.

This is a part time occupation, administering The Company's charitable work and ceremonial occasions, working from an office in London W.1. Some knowledge of Livery company procedure is desirable, but not essential.

Please write to the Master, The Worshipful Company of Furniture Makers, Summit, Penn, Bucks HP10 8PC.

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Proven mini/micro sales people searching for success now have the rare opportunity to share in this state-of-the-art manufacturing company's superb products, prospects and rewards as it prepares to extend its ever increasing market share.

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Sperry is one of the longest standing and most successful names in the computer industry with a comprehensive range of advanced miniframe, mini and microcomputers and a highly innovative approach to product development and marketing.

Within the UK subsidiary our hardware and spare parts inventory represents a £8m investment in the financial management of which will offer an exceptional challenge to the men or women we now seek.

Reporting to the Billing and Inventory Manager and leading a small team, you will be responsible for ensuring that all inventory is controlled and recorded accurately through the General Ledger and via our sophisticated computerised systems. We will also expect you to contribute to the further development of such systems to identify and report upon areas of improvement in order to maximise revenue potential.

In your mid to late 20s, you'll probably be qualified or about to complete a recognised accountancy qualification, such as ACCA or ACA. In addition, you should have several years' sound experience within a computerised environment, the proven ability to supervise a small team plus the analytical skills and ambition to contribute to and progress within a high technology operation. The salary will be commensurate with your qualifications and experience and is enhanced by the full range of large company benefits. Please send a comprehensive cv to: Bryony Bruce, Personnel Manager, Sperry Limited, Computer Systems, Slough, Slough Park, London NW10 8LS.

SPERRY

all levels and functions of a large organisation. The company offers a competitive salary and a comprehensive package of other benefits, including a contributory pension scheme with life assurance. If you feel you can meet our challenge, please write in confidence to Mr. A. Whitbread, General Manager, Sperry Limited, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB.

Please state in your covering letter any companies to whom you do not wish your application sent.

MOXON
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& KERBY LTD

Do you believe that the future of an organisation depends largely on the effective development of its human resources? Have you evidence of this from your own experience and achievements in this field?

Our client is a light engineering company based in the South East of England, and part of a leading international engineering organisation. The company is in a period of radical change in product development, manufacturing processes and systems, and the implications of these changes for the development of our human resources offer an enormous challenge.

You should be aged 28-40 years with relevant qualifications and a good track record in the field of training and development across

chemicals or pharmaceuticals. Your strengths will include the ability to communicate and motivate, and the determination to make things happen. To hold your place in a rapidly evolving company you will need flexibility of approach, enthusiasm and drive.

You will be rewarded with an attractive total earnings package plus generous benefits. You can look forward to additional responsibility and rewards as we grow.

Range or write for an application form to: Ian Wilson, Frippak Feeds, Armstrong Road, Darkestall Industrial Estate, Basinside RG24 0NA. Tel: Basinside (0256) 460414.

FRIPPAK

Our Client is one of the world's leading manufacturers in information technology, with a comprehensive range of systems and support services.

They are now seeking a man or woman of the highest technical calibre to lead an integrated team of hardware and software support staff providing installation, maintenance, consultancy and applications development services to its customers in London and the South East.

As a manager with a highly customer-orientated organisation your prime responsibility will be to obtain a high level of customer satisfaction whilst meeting planned financial goals. This will be achieved through your ability to lead, motivate and organise the efforts of your team and through your direct involvement with customers, consolidating and identifying business opportunities.

To meet these requirements, you are likely to be aged 28-40, ideally with a degree or professional qualification, plus a demonstrable technical and team-management track record. Excellent customer liaison and communication skills, are of course essential.

In addition to the package indicated, the position offers a high degree of satisfaction and challenge and carries a full range of benefits including generous assistance with relocation where appropriate.

In the first instance please write with full cv. to: B. Kelly, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Limited, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Quoting ref: 4286. Stating any companies to whom you do not wish your applications sent.

MOXON
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**ASSISTANT
PRODUCT MANAGER**
Public Health Products
East Africa, Middle East and Africa Region

ICI Plant Protection Division has rapidly increased its share of the Public Health Pesticide Market with a novel range of vector and arthropod insecticides and rodenticides. This expansion has created a vacancy for an Assistant Product Manager who will contribute to the further development of the overall business, and be directly responsible for the development of our retail product range. The job is UK based but the job holder will be expected to travel regularly to the above mentioned territory.

Applicants should possess experience in market analysis, forecasting pricing and promotions. Ideally aged 25-35, with a proven background in marketing a retail range of products for an international company. Knowledge of public health insecticides and rodenticides desirable.

Attractive starting salary and fringe benefits. If interested, please send full C.V. to:

Miss S. A. Harper
Personnel Officer,
ICI Plant Protection Division,
Farnham,
Hants.
SURREY GU29 3JE (or ring Farnham 55204 for an application form)
TT 271.

ICI Plant Protection Division

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

required by
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Are you a law graduate, or have you recently qualified but do not wish to practice? If so, you may be interested in a career in law publishing.

We are looking for someone with a lively mind and friendly personality, capable of paying great attention to detail and accuracy, to work initially as an editorial assistant with the prospect of promotion in the fairly near future.

Our Publishing Director would be pleased to discuss the position with you and give further information.

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Shaw House,
Bell Green Lane,
LONDON SE24 5AR.
(01-778 5131)



PROCESS FILTRATION SPECIALISTS (SALES)

SW & SE & neg. & car

Our client, a major international company is seeking to appoint two applications specialists to the sales operation of its expanding process filtration products division.

The successful candidates are likely to be in the age group 24-30 with experience in micro-biology, biochemistry, biochemical engineering and/or be conversant with downstream processing techniques. Areas of operation could be pharmaceutical, brewing or micro electronic industries.

Candidates should possess an appropriate degree or equivalent and ideally have 2/3 years sales experience. Salary and employment benefits offered are unlikely to be a bar to the right candidates.

Please send full career history, in total confidence, to:

Derak Dodds, quoting reference 194/DT
Mainstay Management Services Limited,
34 York Street, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 3LJ
Tel: 01-891 3301

MAINSTAY
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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

Commercial Co-ordinator

West of Scotland

A rapidly expanding Engineering Consultancy with an international reputation wishes to strengthen its commercial discipline, primarily in the area of contract administration. The key task will be to advise multi-disciplinary specialists on the legal aspects of contracts and agreements - and on matters relating to insurance, licensing and professional liability. A further involvement will be some general management responsibility within the Contracts Group. You will have a background in

from £18,000

formal business practice (gained ideally in a high-technology, consulting or professional environment) and the ability to pronounce on U.K. contract law. Experience of the relevant financial areas, of information systems and some exposure to M.O.D./Government procedures would be useful. This is a development post and the potential for future progression in senior management should be demonstrated. (Candidates, aged between 30-40, require a degree or other appropriate qualification in a related field.

Please write in complete confidence, enclosing a suitable detailed C.V. to:-

G.R.W. Walker,

Anthony Neville International Limited,
Los Angeles - Baltimore - The Hague - Dubai - Singapore - Hong Kong - Tokyo
89 Midton Road, Ayr, Scotland, KA7 2TW.
Ayr (0292) 287969/264552

Group Management Services Manager

Leading Group of Companies, York

The position is in the parent company of a well established, financially strong, unquoted Group with a turnover in excess of £140m and some 4,000 employees at over 50 permanent locations in the UK and overseas. Our subsidiaries include one of the country's leading construction companies, our manufacturing companies include Western Europe's foremost manufacturer of instant buildings, with others in Engineering and Property Development.

Due to impending retirements the Company is creating a new senior position of Group Management Services Manager located at its Head Office in York.

The successful candidate will be responsible for Group services in systems development, computer operations, telecommunications and office services through the management of a well established organisational structure within Group Head Office and an associated commercial computer bureau.

The Group has a considerable and growing investment in ICL computer equipment and operates two ME 25 computers, one dedicated to the OMAC production control system, various models of the DFS range and a number of micro computers.

Applications are invited from candidates who should have a degree or suitable professional qualification and relevant experience, preferably with ICL computer equipment. A proven record of successful management and the ability to develop and maintain good relations with Senior Management of subsidiary companies are essential.

Salary and other benefits are as you would expect from a large company, commensurate with the responsibility, experience and ability required. A car or car allowance and relocation expenses will be provided.

All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.
Please write (enclosures marked 'Most Confidential') or telephone to:
Sir Peter Shepherd, Chairman, Shepherd Building Group Limited, Blue Bridge Lane, York YO1 4AA.
Telephone 0904 53040



Shepherd

Thermal Scientific plc

Managing Director

(Carbolite Furnaces Limited)

Derbyshire

c. £25-30,000 + car + stock options

A Managing Director is required for Carbolite Furnaces Limited, a subsidiary of Thermal Scientific plc, one of the world's leading groups in products based on thermal technology. Group turnover has increased to £11M, following planned expansion in the UK and US and consequent management reorganisation has created this challenging opportunity.

Based at Carbolite's attractive location in the Peak District, the M.D. will take profit responsibility for an established, successful business with 100 employees and a strong, committed management team. Sales of the Company's extensive range of standard and custom-built laboratory and industrial electric furnaces are worldwide. Carbolite is UK leader in its market sector has an international reputation and gained the Queens Award for Export Achievement in 1983.

Candidates aged up to 50 should have at least 5 years industrial general management experience, be qualified in a technical discipline and possess the ability, energy and determination to develop Carbolite by organic growth and diversification. Direct knowledge of furnace or thermal technology is not essential but we will require a sound engineering appreciation of the principles involved and a highly numerate approach to business performance.

This is a senior appointment which will demand personal involvement, motivation and teamwork and a commensurate remuneration and benefits package will be negotiated. The Company also has a discretionary stock option scheme. Career prospects are excellent in this expanding group.

Applications, with full career details, should be sent to:
Mr J.D. Gilbertson, Thermal Scientific plc,
Barnford, Sheffield S30 2AU.

Computing Sales and Services

REGIONAL OFFICERS

LONDON

We have vacancies in our National Accounts Sales Operation, based in our London Office, for computer professionals to promote and retain NCC Membership and to sell a comprehensive range of products, including Software Products, Training Services and Consultancy, to Government, Public Utilities and large multi-site organisations.

You will have a broad based knowledge of major hardware and software systems, plus sound experience in the sales and/or support of computer services.

We offer an attractive reward package which includes high basic salary within a range rising to £18,900 plus £1,300 London Allowance, plus Sales Bonus, Company Car, excellent annual holidays, contributory pension/life assurance schemes, relocation expenses.

Please send your career details etc, as soon as possible, to:

The Personnel Manager, The National Computing Centre Ltd.,
Oxford Road, Manchester, M1 7ED. (or telephone 061 228 6333 for an application form).

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Reporting to an Executive Director, the role is varied but with particular emphasis on recruitment, especially of recent graduates as trainees. Other duties will include staff counselling, personnel records, benefits administration and expatriate work permit applications.

You should be aged 25-35, qualified A.I.P.M. or close to qualification and ideally a graduate yourself with at least 3 years' relevant personnel experience gained preferably in a company head office environment either in the manufacturing or services sector. A banking background is not necessary but experience of graduate recruitment would be useful.

Personal qualities sought include the ability to work largely on your own, an outgoing self-confident personality and personnel "flair". You must be able to write good English, handle your own correspondence and communicate effectively at all levels.

Please send your own C.V. in the first instance to:-

J. M. Graham, Operations Manager,
Sumitomo Finance International,
107 Cheapside, London EC2V 6HA.

and mark your envelope "Strictly Confidential."

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And this is only part of our normal distribution! If you have a degree in Economics/Statistics, with 8 years professional experience in forecasting, trend analysis, statistical reporting systems, econometric modelling and organisation of management information systems, and are aged between 35-55; we are 87% certain that you will be interested in being one of a team of specialists working for a major Middle East (Anstey). Directly accountable to the Operations/Development Manager, you will assist in preparing development plans, short, medium and long-range forecasts, evaluating statistical reports and providing advice on management information systems.

A new, long-term, contract enables us to offer this post to the candidate who can discern the possibility of an upward trend in his career and can meet the stated criteria. Previous overseas experience and membership of a professional Institute/Society would be an advantage. The post is on bachelor status, with regular paid leave and the usual range of overseas benefits.

If YOU want to be above the norm, please write, giving full but concise career details (enclosing copies of your qualifications, certificates) to:
The Personnel Manager, Gray Mackenzie Overseas Limited,
40 St Mary Axe, LONDON EC3A 8EU.



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Administration Inspection

London

c. £16,000

Good administration is at the heart of any successful banking operation. At TSB England and Wales we have been more than successful in recent years and expect this to continue to be the case in the future.

Accordingly our new EXECUTIVE OFFICER (ADMINISTRATION INSPECTION) will be involved in an important area of activity for TSB at a significant point in our development.

Directly responsible to the Department Head, Administration Inspection you will be

- carrying out systems-based inspections at Regional Offices.
- preparing working papers and reports for submission to management.
- undertaking special investigations.
- liaising closely with branch inspection staff.

The successful candidate will have significant experience of audit/inspection, ideally in a banking/financial environment, and will be a qualified banker or accountant.

Prospects, as we have indicated are excellent and in addition to salary you will receive all the usual, attractive benefits, associated with a major banking organisation.

Apply in writing enclosing a full CV to arrive no later than 4th July 1985 to:



Mr. C. R. Allison,
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Quote Ref. No IT

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Applicants (ideally 25-35 years old) should make enquiries and/or send in their applications to:

Mr Alf Cederlof, EDP Manager,
Astra Pharmaceuticals Limited, Home Park Estate,
Kings Langley, Herts WD4 8DH. Tel: 09277 66191
Strictly personal applicants only

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We therefore require to appoint the following key personnel:-

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In each case the successful candidate will need to demonstrate experience of senior management within the Direct Mail Industry, which is relevant to the position being filled. In addition they should display an enthusiasm for making a start-up operation successful. Attractive and highly competitive commencing salaries will be offered, together with an appropriate range of executive benefits.

Please apply, together with a brief C.V., in strictest confidence to:

The Chairman,
Gilmour & Dean Group,
4, Claremont Terrace,
GLASGOW G3 7XR

MANAGER - RESIDENTIAL LETTING

Our continued growth and expansion has resulted in internal promotion creating a vacancy in the key position of Manager, Lettings at our Hyde Park office.

We require an experienced, dynamic, growth orientated person with strong management skills to head up this well established and fast growing Letting Department.

High rewards will be paid for profit related success.

LETTING NEGOTIATOR

We also require an energetic and enthusiastic person to join the Letting team at our Hyde Park office.

Experience preferred but not essential. Driving Licence is a MUST.

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Regional Manager - Letting,
40 Casemate Street,
London W2 2JH.

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requires a

GENERAL MANAGER ADMINISTRATOR



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Duties will demand first-rate organisational skills, co-ordination of personnel, management of in-house services and information systems, budget control, liaison with clients and suppliers. Must enjoy working hard as part of an expert team.

Graduate preferred with good administrative experience and business skills. Knowledge of the arts and media an advantage. Salary by negotiation.

Apply in writing, with C.V. to:
Mr Neil Mundy, Director of Programmes,
NVC Arts International, 31 Lancaster Gate,
London W2 3LP.

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INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HEAD OF DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

(Principal Lecturer)

Applicants should have worked in banking, insurance or building societies, and be able to lead a small team of well-qualified staff in developing courses, research and/or consultancy for this important sector.

Although this is a permanent post, the Institute would also be interested to hear from individuals, or their employers, with a view to filling it by secondment.

SENIOR LECTURER IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

To teach banking or insurance, or relevant aspects of accounting, law or business information technology. A degree or significant management experience is required and AIB, ACCA or AICSI would be an advantage. Salary scales: Principal Lecturer - £13,095 - £16,467 (under review). Senior Lecturer - £11,175 - £14,061 (under review). Closing date: 15 July 1985.

For further details and an application form, please contact:
Mrs. E. Dwyer (ext. TESS) Room 72,
Dorset Institute of Higher Education,
Wallsdown, Poole, Dorset, BH12 5BB.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

MAPLES AND CALDER

We require two solicitors to assist us with our rapidly expanding offshore practice. The successful applicants will have a good academic background and the ability to handle substantial volumes of work. Specifically:

We seek an assistant to a senior partner of the firm. The applicant should have some post qualification experience with a major city firm. The initial salary will be no less than £25,000 per annum.

We also invite application from a senior assistant solicitor or junior partner versed in all aspects of corporate law with no less than five years post qualification experience with a major City firm. The initial salary will be no less than £55,000 per annum.

The Cayman Islands have no personal taxes and living conditions are attractive.

Applications should be in writing with a curriculum vitae addressed to Anthony Travers, Maples and Calder, PO Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies. Interviews will be held in London.

WANTED!

SLIGHTLY USED EXECUTIVES

If you are an able, experienced executive or professional person, yet somehow are not making the most of your potential, perhaps you need a new approach to your career. To learn how 'slightly used' executives have profitably renewed their careers, telephone for a free, confidential appointment - or send us your C.V.



We are also specialists in 'Outplacement' for organisations, through our Group Company, Lander Corporate Services Ltd.
35-37 Finsbury St., WIP 5AF
Bristol: 0272 22367, Macc: House, 78 Queen's Rd., B2 1QX, Birmingham: 021-432 5266, 14 Corporation St., B3 4RN, Manchester: 061-229 0897, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza

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SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

'Leading edge' flight simulation technology

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As part of our planned expansion and development programme we are looking to recruit additional engineers, at a variety of levels, for creative roles in systems and software design.

Systems Design Engineers

As a key member of one of our established project teams you will be working on the design of Real Time software systems from the initial hardware definition through software programming to integrated testing of hardware and software.

Probably educated to degree standard, you must have previous experience in analysis, programming and testing of software/hardware systems in an engineering/scientific application. Preferably you will have a background in ASSEMBLER or high level languages in a Real Time application.

Software Design Engineers

As a member of the Computer Systems Group, you will be required to analyse, design, programme and test Real Time and Non-Real Time Utility support software systems (including compilers/executive and advanced VDU instructions' software). Co-ordination of software produced by a team of engineers will be a critical task, as will the organisation of the timely integration of total simulator computer load. You will also assist with 'troubleshooting' in the simulator equipment. The range of equipment used includes

the latest range of microcomputers and microprocessors. You should have several years' relevant experience, including FORTRAN/ASSEMBLER programming, and knowledge of Real Time software production in a scientific/engineering environment is essential. You are likely to be educated to degree standard in a relevant engineering/computing discipline.

We offer competitive salaries, dependent on your experience, ability and level of appointment. The range of fringe benefits includes relocation assistance where appropriate. Career development prospects are excellent, and there is also the opportunity to travel to the site with the simulator for its installation and final customer acceptance.

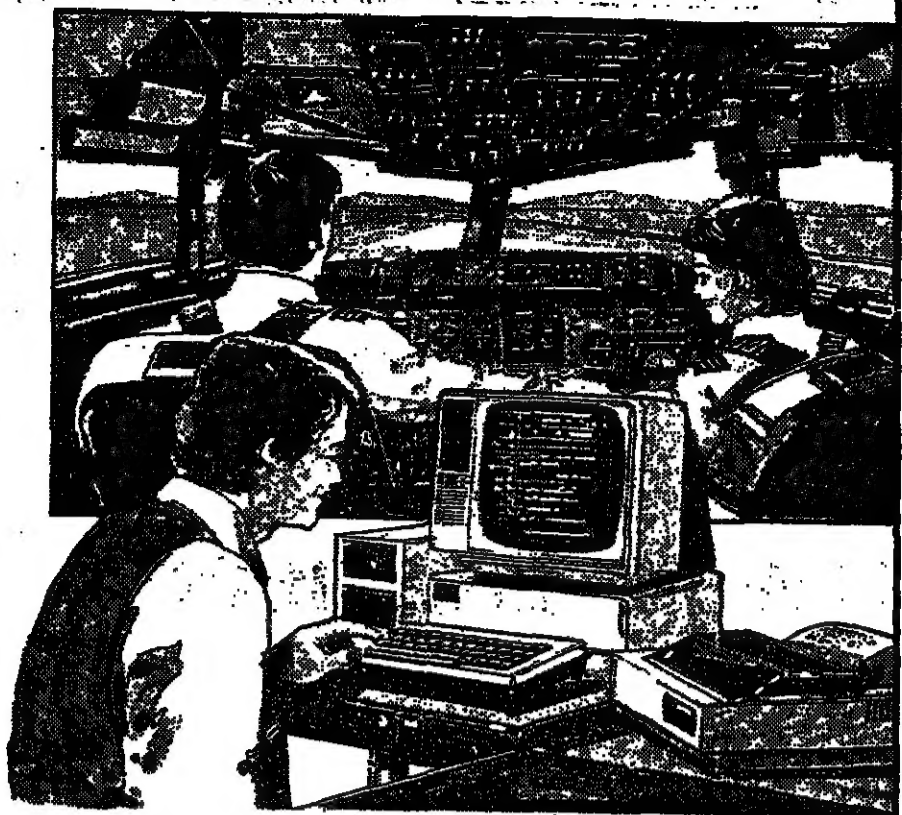
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Alternatively, for further information please write with full details or telephone for an application form to John Cochrane, Personnel Manager, Rediffusion Simulation Limited, Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex, RH10 2RL. Tel: (0293) 28811.



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Gallaher Limited, leading manufacturer of Tobacco Products including Benson and Hedges and Silk Cut cigarettes and Hamlet cigars, requires a small number of management trainees of overseas sales and marketing. Initially, training will be in the UK, after which successful trainees will join our Overseas Division.

Applicants up to age 26, must be Honours Graduates in any discipline, although some preference will be given to a business related Degree, and some previous industrial experience would be an advantage. Numeracy is essential - French, Spanish and Arabic being of particular interest.

Complete mobility is required within the UK and overseas and applicants must possess a clean Driving Licence. Starting salary will be in the region of £8,000 according to qualifications and experience.

Please apply on S A F or with full CV to:
Mrs D E J Bowles, Recruitment Manager,
Gallaher Limited, 65 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TG.

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Leading fashion eye wear company with top quality designer frames and sun glasses seeking 2 representatives for established territories in the North London area and the South of England. Previous experience within the optical, cosmetic or fashion market would be an advantage. Ability to liaise with top buyers and individual opticians essential. We are a rapidly expanding company and can offer excellent career prospects. These positions offer a basic salary, commission and company car. Please apply in writing to:

The Manager,
Canada Optical Company,
9 Gayford Rd.,
London W13 9ET.

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Lots of it!
You are middle to late twenties and have an aptitude for trading in a tough business sector. You will thrive on challenge and hard work and be able to show evidence of success to date. You have the personality and instinct to develop business from personal initiative resulting in a high earnings package. If you would like to talk to us please write outlining your achievements to date together with your personal details to:

Senior Partner
The Link Partnership
3 Vere Street
London W1

BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS ☎ 01-278 9161/5

AUDIT MANAGEMENT - ROUTE TO PARTNERSHIP

Insurance

A.C.A.'s 28-35

Our client is a major international firm of chartered accountants seeking to recruit a number of sector specialists with audit or line management experience in insurance or banking. In addition general practice managers with small/medium firms of accountants are invited to apply for a number of positions available in the firm's expanding privately owned business department.

With the rapid growth of the practice those joining the firm at manager level have excellent prospects of achieving partnership in the short/medium term.

For more information please contact George Osmrod B.A. (Oxon) or Tim Forster B.C. on 01-836 9501 or write with your C.V. to Douglas Lambias Associates Limited at our London Office quoting reference number 5351.

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Brook House, 77 Fountain Street
Manchester M2 2EX. Tel: 061-236 1553

DOUGLAS LAMBIAS
Douglas Lambias Associates Limited
Accountancy & Management
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CORPORATE FINANCE

£16,500 - £35,000 + substantial benefits

We are acting on behalf of a number of clients who include some of the City's most successful Merchant Banks and Stockbrokers. As a result of continuing expansion and development of their corporate services, they seek additional Executives and Managers to join their Corporate Finance departments. At executive level, we welcome applications from Solicitors or Chartered Accountants, aged up to 32, who are keen to make a career move. Experience of corporate finance related matters from a practice standpoint, while an obvious advantage, is not essential but candidates will be expected to demonstrate an appreciation of the nature of the work involved. For the Managerial positions, experience within a financial institution of mergers/acquisitions and/or new issues work is essential. Please contact Robert Digby.

CORPORATE ADVISORY SERVICES

To £30,000

Our client, a major international firm of Chartered Accountants is currently seeking to recruit high calibre managers for their Corporate Advisory group. Candidates, aged 26-35, must be Chartered Accountants with experience of Corporate Finance/Investments, gained either in practice or with a financial institution. Successful applicants can look forward to a rewarding career with superb prospects in a rapidly expanding environment. Contact Colin Purdies or Jon Vines.

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To £18,000 + benefits

On behalf of several of our clients, who include international firms of Chartered Accountants and Multinational Corporations, we are actively recruiting bright, young candidates to join their highly professional and prestigious taxation teams. Applicants should be graduate A.C.A.s, Solicitors or Tax Barristers, in the age range 23 to 28, with a minimum of one year's experience in taxation. To discuss these possibilities, please contact Timmings Barrage or Rachel Calton.

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Graduates INSURANCE

Guardian Royal Exchange is one of Britain's leading and most successful composite insurance companies, transacting all classes of insurance business. Our Professional Training Scheme is designed to produce a resource of skilled and professionally qualified people who will play a significant part in the future of the Company and help provide for our succession needs.

Professional Training in GRE takes place in a challenging and demanding environment of personal development. Candidates selected must demonstrate strong, outgoing personality characteristics coupled with drive, enthusiasm and an aptitude for leadership. For those who are ambitious and determined to succeed, the thorough training programme, planned according to clearly defined task objectives, will lead to early responsibility and career progression as a qualified professional.

We are inviting applications from Honours Graduates who have an interest in working in the financial sector and who would enjoy the challenge of making a contribution in this important industry. Our criteria for acceptance into the training scheme and the performance requirements are high - as are the rewards, both short and long term. If you wish to apply and learn more about careers and training in GRE, please write, stating why you feel you would be suited to our Professional Training Scheme, enclosing a curriculum vitae and passport-type photograph to Michael Paisley, Personnel Officer, Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc, Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS.

GRE Guardian Royal Exchange

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An enthusiastic young marketer is needed by a leading 'High Tech' company to ensure further rapid and successful growth in international markets.

Responsibilities will include literature, exhibitions and ensuring the maximisation of business opportunities. An enthusiastic shirt sleeves approach is needed in this key role and success will ensure interesting career advancement.

Candidates, ideally in their late twenties/early thirties should have a Science Degree and have relevant marketing experience in a technical environment.

Please write initially in confidence to the Group's Advisors enclosing relevant career details.

Hawk Belcourt Associates

13 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1X 7QL

Financial Controller

A career opportunity to match your ambition

An expanding International Financing and Leasing Group requires a young qualified Chartered Accountant to control the financial aspects of the group.

This is an opportunity to gain insight into every aspect of the company's operations with specific responsibility for the internationally linked Computerized Accounting System, taxation, budgeting, costing and control of cashflow.

A knowledge of International Banking, currency dealing and the investment of short term funds together with a good working knowledge of German would be useful.

Salary commensurate with ability and experience.

Send full personal and career details to:

D. Parcell Esq.,
Sterling House,
175 High Street,
Rickmansworth,
Herts WD3 1AT.

Electric logging engineers for its worldwide operations

A leading international oil service company seeks Electric logging engineers for its worldwide operations. Suitable candidates will have at least 3 years experience of electric line logging with some knowledge of reservoir engineering (study and interpretation). Some experience in production logging operations is also desirable.

Please apply in writing with full details of experience and qualification to:
GEOSERVICES PRODUCTION
Recruitment Officer - B.P. 20
93151 LE BLANC-MESNIL
Cedex - FRANCE.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

The manager's next move

One of the worst career mistakes you can make today if you want to get to the top of your company is to become entrenched in a single specialist function. You may be on a career path that is getting narrower and narrower, with the prospect of obsolescence and redundancy awaiting you at the end.

On average, the career progress of a manager who passes 40 with experience of one functional area is likely to come to a halt several years before the person with a broad experience of several functions.

Room for newcomers into top management has shrunk during the past three years for several reasons. Companies are now selecting younger executives and are generally moving towards slimmer corporate structures. This means that the majority, instead of the minority, of middle managers, are now compressed into an area of limited career opportunities.

While a few years ago the manager's answer to this problem would have been to move to more promising pastures, the restrictive labour market has only compounded his difficulties.

Many companies are still sending out confusing and contradictory messages to their managers.

Roy Williams, head of training and development at Imperial Tobacco, explains: "The classic pattern is of a young manager being noticed by management because he or she successfully performed a certain task. He is given further opportunities to

Marion Devine offers some solutions to the people who fear they have stagnated

mobility is due to the restraints of the corporate career ladder and not your performance in your job, you will have the assurance and the motivation to create a wider range of options.

John Foden, the newly appointed chief executive of PA, says: "Demotivation often comes from not knowing where you stand. People are usually pretty good at making their own plans for dealing with a lack of promotion opportunity if they understand the situation."

If your career has come to a halt, the last thing you should do is to play a waiting game in the hope that your skills will be recognized eventually by a more enlightened management. This unproductive approach is exactly what the ineffective manager does, according to the US studies.

This type of manager relies heavily on politics to improve his career. He also attaches an excessive amount of importance to promotion, viewing it as a way of improving his status.

Significantly, his decline in performance lasts longer than the effective manager's and he often does not return to his former level of performance.

You have to assess your strengths and weaknesses objectively and seek ways of improving your job performance. You also have to redefine what success means to you and accept that reaching a plateau is not necessarily a dead end. If you continue to think in terms of "it's upwards or nowhere", then nowhere is precisely where you are likely to go.

Look at the help that your company offers such managers. Some companies do run special training courses to help their middle managers become more flexible in their skills.

At Imperial Tobacco, for instance, middle managers attend a course designed to help them to reassess their approaches to work which they have formulated over the years. They are then given unfamiliar work situations where they have to employ new methods and which show them their strengths and weaknesses.

One such exercise is where a manager is handed some commodities market for 36 hours.

While few companies follow the extreme example of Hitachi's chairman, Hirokichi Yoshiyama, by wanting to pay off employees over 34, it may be worthwhile for you to ask yourself some questions.

What exactly is your company's declared policy and who actually gets promoted? Are there any strategies which you can adopt that will bring you more into line with the company profile?

Be ready to create opportunities yourself. Ask for a temporary transfer

to an area of the company where your background knowledge is likely to be welcomed. Start reading about other functions, or take distance learning courses in disciplines which are not your functional area. Your company may pay part or all of the cost of such courses.

Become involved in multi-discipline projects, where you can exchange knowledge with managers in other specializations. Consider job rotation, but make sure that your company is committed to this form of self-development. The last thing you want is to be absent from your job at an important time.

Do take advantage of the opportunities for developing broader management expertise which are offered by professional bodies and voluntary organizations. The broader perspective you develop may help you to identify niches within the company that will give you the opportunity to gain general management experience. Gaining experience through these means will also improve your profile outside your company.

The best advertisement you can get is when someone else comes up to your chairman to tell him what a good chap you are. But beware of being labelled as the manager who spends more time with the British Institute of Management than he does doing the job he's paid for.

If in the end there is no prospect of gaining general management experience - move on. Most people learn all

Show that you are able to spot the high fliers

they are going to and make their most significant contributions to a job within the first four years. Thereafter, you need to move up, move out or expand the scope of your job.

According to a recent study by organizational psychologist Manfred Kets de Vries, mentoring is one option which many middle managers take to expand their jobs. Vries and his colleagues found that although job satisfaction declined among people aged 36 to 45 and dropped still faster during the next five years, it tended to return.

Vries suggests this is because middle managers become reconciled to their reduced promotion opportunities and discover mentoring to be an alternative way of being valued by their company. Acting as a mentor not only presents you with new challenge and variety - it is also a chance for you to demonstrate to senior management your skill at identifying and developing your high fliers, thereby improving your own career prospects.

Whatever your chances to go further in your company, bear in mind the Dickenson clerk who, after languishing in his job for 30 years, discovered the art of lexicography and contentedly settled down for another 30 years. Once you start exploring your plateau, you may find the terrain is more varied and demanding than you realized.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS 01-278 9161/5

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER

Post No 10 29
PO 35-28 £10,716-£11,562 (Pay award pending)

The post provides senior level support to the Public Relations Officer in promoting the City, particularly by encouraging economic development in the broadest sense but also in general publicity activities and events.

Candidates will be able to prove a recent successful background in journalism. Through existing and new press contacts, preferably at national level, he/she will be able to sustain a flow of news and feature coverage reflecting the vigorous programme of economic and environmental change now taking place in the City.

Duties also include copywriting, direct mail planning, arranging displays and exhibitions, industrial promotion and tours for visitors. In an appropriate case, the cost of removal and relocation expenses will be payable.

Hull has an attractive living environment with housing costs among the lowest in the country. This post is helping to create new horizons and opportunities for the community during the 1980s and beyond.

Application forms and further details are available from the City Manager's Office, Municipal Offices, Trippett Street, George Street, Hull, HU2 8AA, Tel: (0482) 222183 to whom they should be returned by Friday, 19th July 1985.

Hull City Council

PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER

Due to staff reorganisation, War on Want - Britain's fastest growing third world development agency - is looking for a PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER. She will be responsible for all dealings with press and media, writing press releases and articles, editing and producing newsletters, leaflets and other information.

The work atmosphere is hectic and exciting but the cause - the defeat of poverty around the world is exciting and worthwhile. Applicants will almost certainly possess proven journalistic experience and will definitely need creative flair.

SALARY: £10,141.

For job description and application form please send me to:

The Personnel Office
War on Want
1 London Bridge Street
London SE1 9SG.

Closing date for return of completed forms: 19 July 1985

WAR ON WANT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

WAR ON WANT

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Appointment of the University Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Collection

Applications are invited for the post of University Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Collection which will become vacant on the retirement of Mr. D. Cox on 30 September, 1986. The University Library, which contains nearly 2 million items and has some 27,000 registered readers, comprises the Brotherton Collection, the Education Library and the Brotherton Library (which includes the Education Library and three sectional libraries and several departmental libraries). Applicants should have substantial relevant experience at a senior level. The salary will be within the Grade IV range for Senior Library Staff, minimum £18,070 per annum (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, the University, Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 11/1/18. Applications (two copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar, no later than 1 November, 1985. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

BURRWOOD
Centre for the Christian Healing Ministry
RESIDENT DIRECTOR

This Centre, where religion and medicine go hand in hand, invites applications for the appointment of Resident Director to commence early in 1986. Burrwood, founded by the late Dorothy Kerin "to heal the sick, comfort the sorrowing and bring faith to the faithless", is a well known centre for the Christian healing ministry based on the work of the Church of Christ the Healer, the Nursing Home of 30 beds, the small Guest House and associated activities. The Director, who will be a Christ-centred person committed to the work of Burrwood, will be required to give decisive leadership and be able to show a record of personal achievement through leadership, judgement and organisation. An understanding of medical or para-medical practice and familiarity with pastoral care will be desirable. Please write in confidence with full details marked "Private" to Frank Baker, Personnel Chairman, The Dorothy Kerin Trust, Burrwood, Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN11 5PY. An "Information Package" is available on request.

INFORMATION OFFICER

The world development movement Britain's main pressure group on Third World issues has a new post of Information Officer. She/He will handle information from International Organisations and Government departments and monitor the media and Parliament.

Salary on the scale £8,448 - £10,520.

Full details job description, and application form, returnable by 12th July available from

W.D.M. Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden,
London WC2T 8BA.
01-836 3672

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
requires

A REGIONAL DIRECTOR

To promote and raise funds for the Society in London and the Region. He/she should be a member of the Church of England, have broad administrative experience and ability to work with all sorts of people. Experience in public speaking will be an advantage. To work from London office in Ecclestone Square. Salary around £20,000, linked with NALGO scales. Or preferred, to start October. Apply for job specification before 15 July to: Assistant General Secretary (Administrative), The Missions to Seamen, 24 Michael Patterson Road, College Hill, London, EC4A 3EL. Tel: 01 246 5282.

SUPER SECRETARIES

01-278 0668

also on page 27

COVENT GARDEN SOLICITORS
Responsible partner of young solicitor firm
responsible for the success of the firm. The successful
candidate will have a high level of legal knowledge
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business. Salary £20,000 - £25,000 p.a. according to
experience. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Smith, 100, Abchurch Lane,
London EC4N 3DF.

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duction company. Must be able to handle all aspects of
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according to experience. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Smith, 100,
Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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Manufacture of plate glass. The successful candidate
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will be able to handle all aspects of the company's
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experience. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Smith, 100, Abchurch Lane,
London EC4N 3DF.

A LONDON SOCIETY
Manufacture of plate glass. The successful candidate
will have a high level of technical knowledge and
will be able to handle all aspects of the company's
business. Salary £10,000 - £12,000 p.a. according to
experience. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Smith, 100, Abchurch Lane,
London EC4N 3DF.

Head of
Corporate Relations
Salary c.£20,000

London Docklands Development Corporation is charged with the challenging task of regenerating eight square miles of London's Docklands - the largest inner city development project in Europe. After four years an immense amount has been achieved, but much remains to be done.

To meet this aim the Corporation has chosen an open, team-based organisation, with the emphasis on flexibility. The Corporation works closely with the private sector and this is reflected in its choice of staff as well as the style of the organisation.

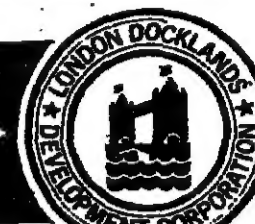
The Corporation is recruiting a Head of Corporate Relations. The role will include the management of press relations at both local and national level and the organisation of news conferences, special events and cultural projects. In addition, it will entail managing the writing.

production and local distribution of the Corporation's own newspaper. The overall aim of the Head of Corporate Relations will be to promote the widest possible awareness of all the Corporation has done and is doing, explaining its strategy and publicising individual initiatives.

Candidates are likely to have had at least ten years' experience within the public relations field, with recent experience at senior level, and will be expected to assist and advise the Corporation's Chief Executive.

Candidates should write to me for an application form: David Lowman, Personnel Manager, London Docklands Development Corporation, West India House, Millwall Dock, London E14 9TJ.

We intend to start reviewing applications on July 15, 1985.



CONCEPTS INTO ACTION

An equal opportunity employer

NEWCASTLE HEALTH AUTHORITY
UNIT GENERAL MANAGERS

With new management arrangements being implemented throughout the NHS, the primary objective of these posts is to establish the principles of general management and to ensure that the desire for improved quality and effectiveness of services for patients, care is translated into action. They will be accountable to the District General Manager. Applicants will need to bring to the task imaginative leadership and skill in the management of change. A capacity for taking personal responsibility for securing action and for managing a complex multi-disciplinary organisation is essential. The provision of clinical support to the Medical and Dental Schools adds further complexity.

Appointments will be for a fixed term of up to five years, extendable by mutual agreement. Salaries will depend on the postholders' experience. Clinicians appointed will be reimbursed in accordance with HC(85)9 and the Authority will discuss with such individuals the possibility of combining the post with their clinical duties.

	Budget £m	Staff	Salary of at least
Royal Victoria Infirmary Group of Hospitals	24.8	3000	
Newcastle General Group of Hospitals	23.7	2700	£23,500
Freeman Group of Hospitals	23.2	2300	
Mental Health Services Unit	8.5	870	£20,000
Community Health Services Unit	5.8	670	£18,500
Dental Hospital	1.8	280	£15,000

Informal discussions with Chris Sery, District General Manager, are welcome (Tel: (091) 281 5011 Ext. 254).

For details of job descriptions and of how to make application telephone Keith Gooden, District Personnel Officer, on extension 270, or write to him at Newcastle Health Authority, Scottish Life House, 2-10 Arnholt Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1EF. Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 12th July 1985. Interviews will be held in the week commencing 22nd July 1985.

CENTRE FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC STRATEGIES LTD

A number of leading local authorities have formed the Centre for Local Economic Strategies Limited, a company limited by guarantee, to assist and complement their initiatives in the field of employment and economic development. In particular, the Centre will be working to develop economic analysis and strategy on a national basis such that maximum attention is paid to the role of local authorities in encouraging employment and economic development. The Centre will be located in Manchester and it will provide a mechanism for the exchange and dissemination of information between local authorities on local economic strategies. The work of the Centre will be to examine the resources at the disposal of local authorities for developing and implementing local economic strategies, including the role of local authorities themselves within the economy through employment policies, staff training, purchasing, education, housing and other service provision. It will also look at the way local authorities can provide models of new forms of working co-operation and involvement with private and public sector organisations with a focus on employment and economic development. The Centre will be concerned more with policy oriented action research rather than academic research and will seek to ensure that local authority employment and economic development work reflects the needs of the community. The Centre's main activities will include major research and policy papers, seminars, conferences, a regular journal and newsletters, information provision and the establishment of a data bank. Applications are now invited for the following three posts:

Director

(£21,105 + £474 (2) - £22,063)

The Director will be responsible to the Board of Directors for the work and development of the Centre. She/he will manage and direct the Centre and will act as its principal spokesperson. Substantial experience in the field of economic strategy will be expected from applicants together with management skills and a capacity to lead a major innovative project. This appointment will be made on a three year fixed term contract.

Research Manager

(£15,059 + £360 (4) - £17,499)

She/he will agree an annual programme of work priorities and targets with the Director and organise work to ensure that the programme is achieved. She/he will be responsible for identifying appropriate people for temporary assignment or consultancy to achieve the programme. She/he will have a background in research or policy implementation and be able to intervene in national policy debate (The Research Manager will act as Deputy Director in the absence of the Director).

Publications Officer

(£12,243 + £270 (4) - £13,323)

The Publications Officer will be responsible for arranging production of research and other reports, including design, print layout, checking, distribution, and press launching. She/he will edit and produce the Centre newsletter and journal and be responsible for forward planning of news and feature items. She/he will probably have a background in journalism and be committed to the objectives of the Centre.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Employment and Economic Development Department, Palsgrave Chambers, Palsgrave Street, Sheffield S1 2PL. Tel: 0742 765215, extension 212. The post of Director is a re-appointment and previous applications need not re-apply. Closing date: July 8, 1985. The Centre for Local Economic Strategies Limited is an equal opportunities employer and positively welcomes applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality or responsibilities for dependants. All posts are open to job sharing.

Centre for Local Economic Strategies Limited.
Registered Office: Palsgrave Chambers, Palsgrave Street, Sheffield S1 2PL.

ADMINISTRATION
and Business Management

THIS NEW JOB at the top level in an independent educational institution at Oxford entails taking overall responsibility for the management of all material and financial resources and all non-academic staff. It includes line responsibility for the work of the departments headed respectively by the Bursar and the Accountant.

ST CLARE'S COLLEGE provides residential educational programmes for some 300 young men and women students. Most work for the International Baccalaureate (which will serve to admit to universities in many parts of the world). In addition there are two-semester Liberal Arts courses designed for American students, also academic year courses and summer courses in English as a Foreign Language.

MANAGERIAL, financial and administrative experience at executive board level (or equivalent) in a fully accountable self-contained enterprise, unit, company or institution is essential. (It need not have been in an academic or educational institution although that would be an advantage.) A good degree and/or relevant professional qualification would be an asset and could enhance future prospects.

Salary negotiable from £15,000 pa on pensionable or non-pensionable terms.

Age preferably 45-55.

Please send personal details in confidence to:

T O G Cochrane, Charity Appointments,
146 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4A 4HN.

Charity
Appointments

EAST YORKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL
Director of Tourism
and Leisure Services

£17,619 to £19,383

Applications are invited for the above post which is based at Bridlington, a major popular resort on the Yorkshire coast, with pleasant surrounding rural areas. The Borough has a resident population of 76,200, with a large seasonal influx. It covers an area of over 400 square miles, mainly agricultural, includes a designated Heritage Coastline and is approximately one-third of the total land area of Humberside.

The Council is looking for an appropriately qualified officer with a proven track record in tourism, showing flair and imaginative ideas on how the Borough can successfully progress its tourism policies into the future. The Director will be a member of the Management Team and responsible to the Chief Executive. Additional benefits include an essential user car allowance, telephone allowance and recruitment incentives will be paid in appropriate cases.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bridlington, YO16 4LP (Tel: 0262, 679151, ext. 291 or 266) and completed forms should be returned to him by Friday, 26th July 1985.

JOHN H GIBSON Chief Executive

To place your Recruitment
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01-837 1234 Ex 7600 or 598